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For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40 Hour Week.

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SOVIET UNION BLASTS KELLOGG'S LIES

KELLOGG'S REAL "RED" HERRING

Master and Man Disagree—Coolidge says, "We are in Nicaragua to fight for American property." Kellogg says, "We are fighting 'Red' plots!"

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

THERE is one usually unflinching method of uniting with the big capitalists, the little capitalists and the fringes of so-called progressives in the two capitalist parties. That is by creating Communist "plots" against the government—a "red" scare.

This method was used in Great Britain against the Labor Party in the last elections, by injecting the forged "Zinoviev letter," and resulted in the return to power of the Baldwin (conservative) government.

Evidently the Coolidge administration has learned by the experience of other countries, for it is the identical method which Secretary of State Kellogg is using in an endeavor to break the growing opposition to the policy of the government, of driving this country into war in support of Wall Street imperialism in Latin America.

Kellogg appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations to present a mass of documents purporting to establish Communist "plots" to overthrow the American government by stirring up opposition to it in Latin America. Promptly some of the opposition in congress to the imperialist policies of the government in Nicaragua and against Mexico wilted, and began to run for cover.

Master and Man Disagree. In this instance the trick is a little too transparent, however. Master and man disagree, President Coolidge in his message to congress told of the big American investments in Nicaragua and that "there is no question that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be seriously affected. If not destroyed." And further along: "It has been and remains the policy of the United States in such circumstances to take the steps that may be necessary for the preservation and protection of the lives, the property and the interests of its citizens."

In other words, Coolidge tells us that he is following the time-honored policy of the government of using the "big stick" to protect the property and investments of the Wall Street bankers, and then Secretary of State Kellogg comes along to say: Oh no, this is something new and different. The "reds" are plotting against us in Mexico and Central America and we must protect ourselves against the attempt to overthrow our government!

Coolidge openly declares that it is the policy of the government to use American naval and military forces and to sacrifice the lives of the American workers and farmers to maintain the exploitation of Latin America by the Wall Street bankers. Then Kellogg comes along with a real red herring to drive to cover the opposition to this policy which has been manifested in congress.

The Communist and American Imperialism.

THE Workers (Communist) Party does not deny that it is part of its program to carry on a fight against American imperialism. The Communists have endeavored and will continue to endeavor to mobilize the American workers and farmers against the policy of the government which is leading this country into

war in order to fight for the investments and profits of the Wall Street bankers. The Communists will continue to point out to the American workers and farmers that, first, the American capitalists rob them of a large part of the wealth they produce, and then the profits from this exploitation of the workers and farmers are invested in other countries to exploit the natural resources and people of these countries and when the exploited people revolt, the American workers and farmers are called upon by the American government to sacrifice their lives to fight for the investments and profits of the capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party believes that the people of the countries who are together with the American workers and farmers, the victims of this imperialist system, are the natural allies of the American workers and farmers in the struggle against it, and therefore call upon the people of Mexico, Nicaragua, and wherever American imperialism has its tentacles, to unite with the American workers and farmers in the fight against Wall Street imperialism.

Kellogg's red herring story about secret plotting of the Communists and of the Soviet Union is, of course, pure nonsense. The "mass of documents" from which he quotes, are the declarations of the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, held a year and a half ago and published in the Communist press and in booklet form for everyone interested to read.

Substituting Effect for the Cause. WHAT Kellogg has tried to do is to substitute an effect for a cause. The cause of the present situation in Nicaragua, Mexico and Latin America generally, is the exploitation of these countries by the Wall Street bankers. The effect is the revolt of the people of these countries against the grabbing of their natural resources and the exploitation of their people by the Wall Street bankers backed by the "big stick" of the government in form of American war ships and marines.

Coolidge has stated the cause in his message. He has declared for the right of the Wall Street bankers to exploit Latin America. He has declared, in effect, that the government is ready to go to war to protect this right.

If the Wall Street bankers did not plot to overthrow governments in Latin America in order to create puppet governments which would grant them more favorable terms for reaping profits, if the government and Washington did not support the oil, mining and other interests in Mexico in the attempt to set aside the Mexican constitution, there would be no revolt of the people of these countries, and no need of the American workers and farmers fighting to protect themselves from the results of the imperialist policies of the government.

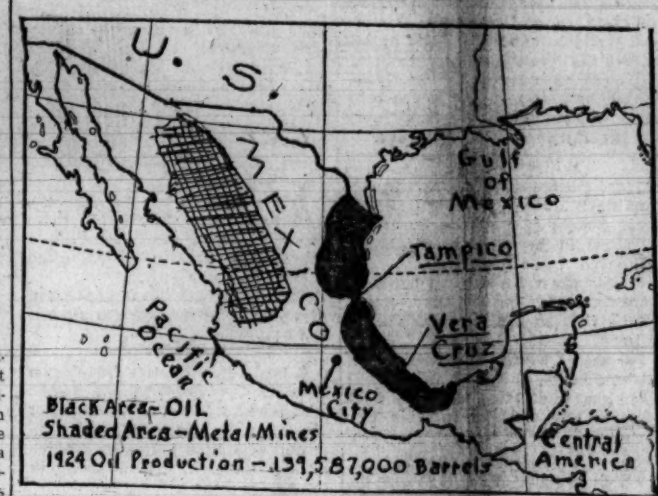
The workers and farmers of this country should not permit themselves to be deceived by Kellogg's red herring. The imperialist policies of the Coolidge administration are leading them into the shambles of a new imperialist war, with all the sacrifice and suffering which follows in its train.

The fight against intervention in Nicaragua and against the threatening war with Mexico is the fight against this war for Wall Street imperialism.

The Communists are ready and will fight together with the mass of workers and farmers against this new war which threatens to engulf them. They call upon every worker and farmer to organize to unite for this struggle and force the government to withdraw from Nicaragua and prevent the war with Mexico.

BUILD THE UNITED FRONT OF THE WORKERS AGAINST COOLIDGE'S WALL STREET IMPERIALISM.

Why Rockefeller, Morgan, Mellon and Doheny Are Anxious About Mexico



Following are some facts on why Wall Street is so concerned about Mexico:

The Doheny controlled Mexican Petroleum Co. was purchased by Standard Oil of Indiana in 1925. Its properties are estimated to be worth \$125,000,000 including some two million acres of land with a daily production of 150,000 barrels.

Standard Oil controls, in addition to the above, eight more large companies which in turn control a number of smaller Mexican petroleum concerns. Sinclair Oil has more than a million acres of petroleum land. The biggest oil company in Mexico is the Huasteca Co., owned by Doheny interests. Andrew Mellon's Gulf Oil corporation controls three Mexican companies, one of which, Mexican Gulf Oil, is among the largest in the country. The Morgan interests own the majority of the stock of the Maryland Oil Co., which, thru control of three other companies, has concessions on 15 million acres. There are several hundred American companies operating in Mexican oil all told. (Data from Dunn's "American Foreign Investments.")

CANCEL LENIN MEMORIAL AT DETROIT ARMORY AS KELLOGG MAKES CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—Directly after Secretary of State Kellogg made his charge that "Bolshevik influences" were responsible for America's difficulties in Latin America, the post commander of the Michigan National Guard here cancelled the Lenin memorial meeting scheduled to be held in that building on Jan. 23 under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party.

A new hall is being procured and will be announced at a membership meeting of the party to be held next Monday evening at 1343 East Ferry Ave. Admission by card only, is announced.

Huddleston Raps Cal Coolidge as War Maker in Latin America

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—(FP)—"Mexico has a perfect right to ship arms to the Nicaraguan government which she has recognized," said the Alabama member. "We know that the United States shipped arms to Russia—\$4,000,000 worth were sent to Kolchak, who was seeking to overthrow the government of that country," said Rep. Huddleston of Alabama, democrat, who was the first member of either branch of congress to take the floor in reply to President Coolidge's message explaining the raid on Nicaragua and threatening like violation of the sovereignty of Mexico.

Huddleston showed that Coolidge had obscured the issue of imperialism in Latin America with a "haystack of words," and that he had misrepresented the essential facts.

Bull in China Shop.
"Secretary Kellogg is acting like a bull in the diplomatic china-shop, and

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Appeal Against War of All-America Anti-Imperialist League on Page Three Today.

Nicaragua Bound Marines Leaving Here

A company of 100 marines stationed here to guard the mails was reported preparing to entrain for Nicaragua today.

Col. Henry Lay, commanding officer, refused to discuss the report.

U. S. INVASION BREAKS MONROE DOCTRINE-BORAH

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The direct charge that American warships had been sent to Nicaragua "not to protect American property, but to protect a loan that was obnoxious to 80 per cent of the Nicaraguan people," was made in the senate this afternoon by Senator William E. Borah, republican of Idaho, chairman of the senate committee of foreign relations, in the course of an attack on the administration's present policy in Latin America.

"Withdraw Marines!"

He suggested that President call for a new presidential election in Nicaragua and withdraw the marines from that country, and that the dispute over the Mexican oil and land laws be referred to arbitration. President Calles of Mexico has already expressed willingness to take the dispute to the Hague.

Against Doctrine.

American intervention into the civil affairs of Nicaragua, as represented by the landing of marines there to support the Diaz government, does not uphold the Monroe Doctrine, but, on the contrary, violates that doctrine, he said.

Senator Borah began his speech with a display of pussy-footing by stating there was nothing "of a personal controversy in this situation," between himself and the president, or between himself or the secretary of state.

"Dear to U. S."

"In this situation, the Monroe Doctrine does not apply. The doctrine, dear to the American people, was born of a controversy between hemispheres. It was designed to stop European meddling in affairs of this hemisphere.

"In this situation today, there is no non-American power seeking to acquire territory in Central America, nor

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"Absurd" Say Foreign Office and Kollontai

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 13.—"The height of absurdity" . . . This was the reply of the Soviet foreign office today to the charges of United States Secretary of State Kellogg that the Soviet Union is fomenting trouble in Central America.

"Only Americans could be naive enough to credit such a yarn," said a high official of the Soviet foreign office. "If England charges us with fomenting trouble in Syria, Sumatra and elsewhere, the English know it is a lie, but when Americans hear we are plotting against them in Central America they actually believe it."

"As a matter of fact ninety per cent of the Soviet citizens never heard the name Nicaragua."

"We have no representative in any Central American state save Mexico, where Mme. Kollontai has just arrived. She is credited with incredible activity."

"What a long arm Moscow must have."

"We are quite helpless against such fabrications. There is nothing to reply except 'nonsense.'"

Kollontai Answers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13.—"Absurd!" said Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet ambassador to Mexico when informed of Senator Kellogg's statement to the senate committee regarding "Bolshevik" activities in Latin America. "Mr. Kellogg can not have information relative to a thing which does not exist."

While a strict silence was maintained in Mexican official circles regarding Secretary Kellogg's charges, Madame Kollontai, sole minister of the Soviet government in the Americas, was outspoken in her contradiction of the charges.

Look for Break.

A severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico at an early date was regarded as inevitable today, as the reaction here to the publication of Kellogg's charges to the senate committee that the Soviet government of Russia was operating here and in Central America against the interests of the United States.

The secretary of state's charges, coming on the heels of president Coolidge's message to congress, was regarded as a clear declaration of the Coolidge administration's determination to carry out its imperialist policy for the "protection" of American interests in the region between Panama and the Rio Grande.

NEEDLE TRADES LEFT WING HAS HISTORIC RALLY

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Nearly 200 delegates from needle trades centers all over the United States and Canada attended the needle trades left wing conference just concluded in New York.

It was the most successful conference of the needle trades left wing ever held. It planned out a definite policy against the splitting and expulsion tactics of the reactionary bureaucracy and for the maintenance of unity, and the building up of the needle trades unions, the struggle against the Sigmund bureaucracy, the issue of amalgamation, and struggle against Beckermanism, were among the main issues. Full support of the loan to save the Cloakmakers' Union was voted with the greatest enthusiasm.

Organization Drive.

A plan was adopted for an energetic campaign to stimulate the unions for a big organization campaign in the various trades, with the left local unions setting the example.

A most thoroughgoing discussion took place on the question of class collaboration and company unionization, tendencies of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' bureaucracy.

Work Among Italians.

The energetic upbuilding of the left wing amongst the Italian needle workers was characterized as one of the chief tasks of the left wing in the

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American Workers and Farmers Can Stop Wall Street's War!

THE armed forces of Wall Street government are to stay in Nicaragua, the preparations for breaking off diplomatic relations with Mexico are to go on with the ultimate object of making war on this republic and its people, and protest against the whole conspiracy against the lives of Latin Americans and Americans is to be drowned out by a stenorian cry of "Bolsheviks at work in Mexico."

This much is apparent from the Arabian nights tale with which Secretary of State Kellogg caused the 100 per cent American hair of congressmen and senators, attending the session of the committee on foreign affairs, "to stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

It was a moving narrative of "secret" plotting—so secret that THE DAILY WORKER has been giving it first page publicity for the last two weeks—which Kellogg unfolded to justify the mobilization of the Atlantic fleet and its dispatch to the Caribbean, his continual insults to the Mexican government and his rape of the constitutional government of Nicaragua and his involving of the people of this nation in a Wall Street war.

THE DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, has made no secret of its support of the Latin-American masses against Wall Street aggression. Neither has it made a secret of the fact that it believes that Coolidge and Kellogg are instruments of Wall Street, as is the whole mechanism of the federal government.

Every intelligent person in the United States, both those who support Wall Street's policies and those who are opposed to them, is of the same opinion.

Whether congressmen and senators are to be included in the category of intelligent persons depends upon the extent to which they believe in the validity of Kellogg's and Coolidge's excuses for making war in Nicaragua and preparing war on Mexico.

Dr. John Latane, professor of history at John Hopkins university and an authority on Latin-America, is not one of those who have fallen for the puerile propaganda of the Wall Street-Coolidge administration. After considerable difficulty, Dr. Latane was allowed to address the foreign relations committee. He said, according to Washington dispatches:

The president's statement that his action in Nicaragua was necessary to protect our canal rights is an absurdity. When a man adopts such an excuse to justify our intervention, it raises the belief that there is a real reason which he does not want to give.

There IS a real reason which Wall Street's spokesmen in the White House do not want to give:

It is that Wall Street is getting ready to conquer ALL of Latin America, by bribery and treachery if possible, by force of arms if necessary.

Mexico is to be the first target of attack. The conquest of Nicaragua is part of the conquest of Mexico, Nicaragua is needed for a southern base against Mexico.

If the real reason for the invasion of Nicaragua was made public there would be such a popular outcry that the

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BUKHARIN SOUNDS WARNING AT MOSCOW COMMUNIST MEETING AGAINST NEW DANGERS OF WAR

By JOHN PEPPER.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., January 13.—Reporting on the international situation of the Union of Soviet Republics at the Fifteenth Party Conference of the Moscow District, Nikolai Bukharin arrived at the most serious conclusions on the dangers of war. The conference passed a resolution containing the following passage:

In bourgeois international politics actively hostile tendencies are coming to the foreground. A number of states under the lead of the British conservative government are manifesting growing tendencies to break off peaceful relations with the U. S. S. R. and start war (Poland, Lithuania, Roumania). This is evidenced by the open and hidden preparations for war and intervention against the Soviet Union, by diplomatic attacks, by the military agents sent to the border states, by the shameful campaign of lies of the social-democrats, and by the series of fascist coups and upheavals. All this is causing great anxiety among the broad masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union who want to use all their forces for peaceful reconstruction. The conference calls upon the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and upon the world proletariat to watch most carefully every move of the imperialist enemies. The working class of the Soviet Union will pursue a policy of peace without neglecting the necessity of strengthening the defensive capacity of the republics. The conference, noting the war danger threatening the Soviet Union from the side of the imperialist states, brings to the foreground the task of strengthening the red army and calls upon the working masses to concentrate attention on the problems of defense of the Soviet Union.

GET YOUR UNION TO TELEGRAPH CONGRESS TODAY! WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA! NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA! DON'T DELAY!

RAPS COOLIDGE AS WAR-MAKER IN NICARAGUA

Rep. Huddleston Hits Administration

(Continued from page 1)

while the administration claims that it is protecting American property down there, no evidence has been offered by the president to substantiate his charge that this property was endangered. Until proof is forthcoming I shall prefer to believe Sen. Borah, who denies that it has been endangered. Thank God for a man like Borah at the other end of the Capitol! "Are we going to stand here silent and allow the president to drive us into war with Mexico? I for one am not. The Monroe Doctrine is not involved, and yet what crimes are committed in its name!"

Mythical Spokesman. At the White House, the mythical spokesman of the president refused to discuss the Mexican or Nicaraguan developments. Answering a question as to whether he would give the same degree of protection to American properties in China as he is in Nicaragua,

ADMIRAL LATIMER GIVEN POWERS OF DICTATOR OVER NICARAGUANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, in charge of American naval forces in Nicaragua, has authority to establish a censorship there whenever he deems it necessary. Secretary of State Kellogg said today, with reference to reports that censorship had again been clamped down on Nicaragua ports.

Latimer had not advised the department, however, of the reported renewal of the censorship.

ANOTHER CRUISER ON WAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The cruiser Cincinnati, recently dispatched, to Nicaraguan waters, has been ordered to Corinto on the west coast, the navy announced today.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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periment would work out successfully, since the animal has to take twelve hours out of the twenty-four for gas-gonomic purposes. This would never suit the capitalist system. The workers might be willing to dispense with their stomachs rather than have to work filling them, but damn it the old appetite seems to hang on, if the dog story is true.

BASEBALL is saved! It could not be otherwise. The players accused of unethical conduct have been exonerated with a slight tap on the wrist. It would never do for the magnates to leave the fans under the impression that when they go to a ball game, what they are watching is not a sporting contest but a gambling orgy. The interests of those who rule are usual-

are being deported. A youthful rebel launches a brand new rebellion against the Mexican government from American soil. No doubt half a dozen other aspiring presidents of Mexico will itch to insert their daggers into this noble patriot's heart. Those Mexican counter-revolutionists remind one forcibly of the czarist brigands who vie with each other in their desire to "restore Russia to civilization." But they would hang separately rather than hang together and nothing came of their good intentions, except starvation for the patriots.

THE unofficial reply of the Mexican foreign minister to the bullying propaganda speech of President Coolidge is up to the high standard of Mexican diplomacy. The Mexican reply does not leave Coolidge a leg to

I. C. C. NOMINEE ADMITS LARGE RAIL HOLDINGS

Woods, Coolidge Man, Grilled by Senate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Cyrus E. Woods, who has been nominated by President Coolidge for the Interstate Commerce Commission and now seeking approval of the appointment by the senate, admitted before the senate Interstate Commerce Committee that he held large holdings in various railroads and coal companies who are and would be directly affected by rulings of the commission.

Woods' appointment is bitterly attacked by senators, one of the principal reasons is that he is attorney for the Pittsburgh Coal company.

Huge Killings.

Woods listed his various corporation stock holdings as follows: 100 shares of Pittsburgh Coal Co. \$50,000 in bonds of Pennsylvania railroad.

\$25,000 par value each in bonds of Norfolk & Western, Atchafalaya, Union Pacific railroad and Northern Pacific railroad.

500 shares common stock of Pennsylvania railroad. 100 shares of West Moreland Coal company with holdings in West Vir-

There's Opposition to Wall Street's War But It Must Be Organized

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself R. A. Smith, has sent a letter to the Los Angeles, Calif., Record that was published Jan. 8, 1927, in which he says:

"Editor, The Record: State Senator Charles Lewis shows a surprising amount of guts when he lambasts war so vigorously. It's dangerous business, senator, for a public official to say such things.

"Be careful or the Better American Federation or some other of these red-blooded, he-men organizations will be after you!"

"I'm a veteran but, at any rate, senator, I think you'll find there are a lot of us who'll never do it again. Keep on kicking! We're the reserves—R. A. Arthur."

This is an individual expression of a veteran of the last war against the next war.

It was Representative Huddleston (democrat of Alabama), who joined with Senator Wheeler (democrat of Montana) in demanding the withdrawal of United States battleships from Nicaragua, who declared in the senate that:

"I believe 99 per cent of the people of the United States are opposed to war with Mexico. I believe that if it were left to a vote of the people of this country at least 99 per cent, if they could get proper information and were permitted to express their will freely, would declare their opposition to it. And now I wonder whether that 99 per cent are to be hippedotomized into an international war."

There are two big facts seared deep into the minds of the whole American people that makes "the new war" set uneasily upon their stomachs. There are many others. But these stand out prominently. They are:

First:—The "gold brick" handed to the world war veterans in the form of the so-called "bonus certificates" instead of the cash bonus. On Jan. 1, this year, many penniless veterans took their "certificates" to the banks in an effort to raise the promised loans on them, but found that they were merely carrying around "scraps of paper." The banks refused to grant the loans claiming no provisions had been made to reimburse them. The insurance certificates were dated Jan. 1, 1925, with the promise that two years after their issuance, loans would be allowed on the insurance policies up to 90 per cent of their value. But there is no money provided to make the loans.

Second:—Broad masses of workers and farmers cannot forget the deflation and unemployment years of 1920-22, when the "Liberty Bonds" forced upon them during the war dropped to low levels at just the time when they were forced to sell in order to raise funds to meet their immediate needs. The farmer had to fight off mortgages and bankruptcy. The city worker had to pay rent, buy food and clothing, and the "Liberty Bond" that was supposed to be redeemed at 100 cents on the dollar, was disposed of wherever possible at much smaller amounts.

While the Coolidge-Mellon-Morgan government at Washington, therefore, plots new wars, the two facts stand out like sore thumbs, that the government, thru the fake "bonus certificates" perpetrated a swindle upon those who actually fought the war, while the great bankers have made untold millions out of speculation in war bonds at the expense of those who actually paid for the war, the broad producing masses, the workers and farmers of the nation.

This question got an airing in the senate the other day with Senator Heflin (democrat, Alabama) stating the case from his viewpoint as follows:

"The veterans favored a cash bonus . . . The republican party refused to give them a cash bonus. Finally this certificate plan was offered; it was all you would give them and then, rather than have nothing, they said, 'We will take it.'"

"They have not been treated right. Those who bought Liberty bonds during the war and paid 100 cents on the dollar and who were told that they would always be worth 100 cents on the dollar and that they could obtain money on them at any time, were driven during the panic of 1920 and 1921 to sacrifice them for 80 and 85 cents on the dollar after having been turned down by the banks with a flat refusal to loan money on them. Here is what I fear is going on—a scheme amongst some of the bankers to bandy these certificates around and refuse to loan on them until these boys in sheer desperation will say, 'How much will you give me for them?'"

bankers will buy them at a miserable discount that would be disgraceful, as they bought the Liberty bonds."

At this point Senator Curtis, of Kansas, the republican floor leader, tried to heckle Heflin, claiming the Liberty Bonds had depreciated during the democratic administration and that the Wilson regime had entered the open market and bought up the bonds at a discount. Heflin refused to get off the subject, however, continuing:

"I am talking about the bonds that had been bought by and were in the hands of the people of the South and West; they were gotten by the bond sharks of Wall Street for 80 and 85 cents on the hundred; and they will collect the money on them from the government at 100 cents on the dollar. They are now clipping their coupons while the farmers of the South and West are suffering from the losses they sustained."

Evidently failing to appreciate the fact that Wall Street recognizes no god except the "almighty dollar," Heflin continued as follows:

"I am praying to god that those brave boys who went abroad, 3,000 miles from home, to offer their lives at the battlefield for the rights and liberties of the world will not be treated as the hundreds and thousands of patriotic bondholders were treated. I am hoping and praying that something will be done to take care of those boys to meet the honest obligations this government owes them. What a shameful spectacle to have one of these brave, upstanding, manly young Americans walking up and down the country with a government certificate in his hand begging somebody to relieve his distress by loaning him some money . . . If we owed to these boys this amount, we ought to have paid them in money instead of giving them worthless certificates to peddle about the country. It is a shameful outrage."

Heflin's hopes and prayers will be in vain. Capitalism does not respond to prayers. Its sense of hearing is attuned only to the clink of dollars. All capitalist nations have plundered and will continue to plunder the many to pay for capitalism's wars. The capitalists everywhere treat their cannon fodder the same. Soldiers are paid low wages to murder. When the slaughter is over the maimed are thrown on the human scrap heap with other social outcasts, many of them becoming beggars upon the streets to ward off death by actual starvation.

Workers and farmers of the United States are opposed to the imperialist war that threatens. Veterans of the last war oppose the next war. That opposition must be crystallized into effective resistance. If Wall Street wants war, let it fight its own war. In the moment that imperialism cannot find soldiers to blindly fight its profit cause, at that instant it must crumble.

Arthur Brisbane, in the Hearst press, comments on the declaration of the Giornale d'Italia that says, "United States policy may be called one of authority and force. When necessary there are cannon behind American dollars."

Brisbane truly says in comment that, "Dollars without cannon behind them are feeble things, like flabby jelly fish. It is the cannon that transform flabby dollars into vertebrate dollars."

With the masses refusing to fight the wars of the dollar owners, the whole capitalist structure built about the dollar crumbles and the triumph of the producers, the workers and farmers, must inevitably ensue.

Borah Shows U. S. Invasion Shatters the Monroe Doctrine

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does any non-American power seek to overthrow existing government there.

"Under the Monroe Doctrine, we have no right, moral or otherwise, to interfere in the internal affairs of the nations of Central and South America."

"If the Monroe Doctrine be construed so as to include the right of the United States to interfere with the independence or sovereignty of these small South and Central American countries, it becomes a dagger and not a shield. Those who uphold this doctrine are doing it a great injustice to invoke it in defense of any attempt to dominate the countries south of us."

Borah declared the United States "had no more right to interfere" in the question of the form of govern-

U. S. WARS ON LIBERALS, SAYS REBEL LEADER

Dr. Sacasa Replies to Coolidge Message

PUERTO CABAZAS, Nicaragua, Jan. 13.—Chargé President Coolidge with entirely misrepresenting conditions in Nicaragua and in effect, declaring war on the liberals in revolt against the unconstitutional president, Diaz, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa issued a statement in reply.

Denies Mexican Officers' Charge.

"The assertion of President Coolidge that Mexican officers fight in our army and that the Mexican government protects us is absolutely erroneous," he said. "Not a single Mexican gunboat is on our shores, but many more warships from the United States are announced to arrive shortly, and are being sent to Nicaragua to maintain the Diaz government against the constitutional president and the Nicaraguan people."

Regarding continued U. S. support to Diaz Sacasa said: "If this declaration is confirmed, it would be tantamount to a declaration of war against the Nicaraguan people, whom I legally represent."

Bankers Behind It All.

He declared there exists "in New York a great financial force which actively develops intrigues in favor of the political group in Nicaragua. That group is in bad favor with the majority of Nicaraguans, and since 1912 it has been permitted to exist only thru the support of the state department at Washington."

"Even now Chamorro and Diaz are defeated in the military struggle as they were defeated two years ago at the polls in a popular election. Diaz himself has stated that it is impossible for him to sustain himself without the aid of the United States government."

"Explain" Constabulary.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—An explanation was made by the state department today of its connection with the recent effort to have an American soldier command the Nicaraguan constabulary.

The explanation set forth that the constabulary was a "non-political police force" and that President Diaz, recognized by the state department, asked the department to suggest a man to act as "instructor" of the force. Accordingly, several names were discussed, the department said, including Major George K. Shuler, a retired marine officer, but nobody has been named.

Workers' Press Ball at Garfield to Show Appreciation of Daily

GARFIELD, Jan. 13.—With the slogan "The Workers' Press Helped Pass—Let's Help the Workers' Press!" a Workers' Press Ball will be held there Saturday evening, Jan. 15, at Belmont Park Hall. Proceeds will go to the DAILY WORKER, only labor daily in the English language. Admission is 25 cents. All workers in this district are urged to attend in order to demonstrate their appreciation of the work of the militant labor papers in the recent textile strikes.

Minneapolis Daily Party Arranged for January 15

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 13.—To celebrate the third birthday of our fighting paper, THE DAILY WORKER, the Workers Party in the Twin Cities has arranged a banquet for Saturday night, Jan. 15, in Labor Lyceum, 1435 Ash Avenue, St. Paul, Minneapolis. The DAILY WORKER, born three years ago, has raised a lusty voice and rendered important service in the struggles of the workers, and therefore our enthusiasm for this, the third birthday party, is only exceeded by our determination to keep our paper safe for further service.

Workers and Farmers Can Stop Wall Street's War

(Continued from page 1.)

demand for the impeachment of President Coolidge would be something more than an agitational slogan.

It is because of their knowledge of this that Coolidge and Kellogg seek to divert attention from Wall Street's murderous program by putting forward the ordinary, every-day activities of the Workers (Communist) Party of America in support of the Latin-American workers and peasants as an excuse for mobilization of the Atlantic fleet, the regular army and the invasion of Nicaragua and preparation for war in Mexico.

But one valuable fact has been disclosed by the bombast of the state department. It is the insincerity and weakness of the opposition in Washington to the Wall Street Coolidge program. It has needed, apparently, only some cock and bull story, some bogey-man tale which would not frighten any child who has discarded a belief in Santa Claus, to discourage such sturdy statesmen as Senator Borah.

Washington dispatches tell us that after the meeting of the foreign relations committee:

Senator Borah is inclined to think that nothing can be done now, however, to remedy the wrong which he believes has been done by the administration in Nicaragua. He contemplates making a speech on the subject in the senate AND LETTING IT GO AT THAT. (Emphasis ours.)

Senator Borah, like Senator Johnson of California, is undoubtedly concerned over the loss of American prestige that would follow a withdrawal of armed forces from Nicaragua now.

agua, he replied that in safeguarding American property abroad the government would do the best it could with the resources at its command. Secretary Kellogg, to the same question, replied that he had not heard the issue raised.

Dr. Vaca, Washington agent of the Sacasa, constitutional government of Nicaragua, which Coolidge has apparently determined to wipe out by force, issued a statement refuting many of Coolidge's claims as to the legal, political and financial situation. He showed that the constitution does not, as asserted by Coolidge, authorize its own congress to elect a president to complete the unexpired term of an executive who leaves the country. He remarks that it is "extremely unlikely" to describe Sacasa as having defaulted his office, when in fact he was driven out by armed rebellion.

Bankers Control.

As to Nicaraguan finances, Dr. Vaca declares that instead of being less in debt now than in the beginning of the American occupation, or in 1917—when Coolidge said she owed \$22,000,000—her debt is now \$6,000,000 more than in 1909. And she never owed \$22,000,000 at any time. He recites the heavy cost of the fiscal control of the country by Seligman & Co. and Brown Bros., bankers, who made "a comparatively enormous amount in undue profits" which was borne by heavy taxation. The railroad property was not kept in good condition by them, Vaca asserts, and not a single locomotive was purchased for the Pacific railroad of Nicaragua after they took hold of it about 1912. Stations and tracks were left in dilapidated condition. Yet dividends were regularly paid, while heavy increases in freight rates and big salaries to managers selected by them bled the economic strength of the country.

CONCERT AND BALL FOR DAILY WORKER AND FINNISH DAILY

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—For the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER in the United States and the Workers' Daily in Finland, a big concert and dance will be given at the Finnish Workers' Home, 764 Fortieth St., Brooklyn on Jan. 18th. A splendid musical program will precede the dance. Admission is 50c.

ly served by any decision with which the notorious Landis has anything to do.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN's wife is out for the champion gold-digger of America. She has beaten "Peaches" Brown by several millions. It appears that she is a very virtuous woman—she certainly sets a high valuation on it. This lady's most serious objection to her artistic husband was his contempt for the present marriage institution. When this fact forced itself on the consciousness of the mayor of Quebec, a catholic citadel, he ordered Charlie's films off the screen. What would the clergy do if the people ever got it in their heads that the focus point of priests and ministers had as little cementing effect on matrimonial relations as the incantations of a medicine man would have in bringing rain from a cloud.

CHAPLIN is one of the few artists on the American screen that puts into his work, and that means propaganda. The respectable desecration of his films who slips on a banana peel thereby ruining a pint of whiskey which was parked in his hip pocket had a powerful anti-clerical sock. Indeed, in most of his work Chaplin admires saw little but the funny shoes and the little mustache. Those are the morons who will now give their former idol the raspberry because a female dumbbell objected to the kind of literature he read.

WE have the expected crop of revolts in Mexico. Catholic bishops

stand on. It meets the threat of war with an offer to discuss matters over which the two countries are at odds and at the same time insists that Mexico was thoroughly justified in recognizing the legitimate government of Nicaragua rather than the puppet government set up by United States bayonets.

THE exchange of courtesies between the factions of the Cook county republican party promises to make interesting spring reading. The boys are quarrelling over the mayoralty spoils. Former boss pals are now rending each other's shirts in an effort to prove that there is a dirty piece of underwear beneath "many a white front." Edward J. Brundage, formerly a wheel horse in the Crowe-Barrett faction is now out for Crowe's feathers. Brundage charges Crowe with the use of sluggers in elections and divers other crimes and high misdemeanors. We believe Mr. Brundage is telling the truth.

BUT listen to the retort courteous of Mr. Crowe: "Mr. Crowe is a political merchant. He offered his wares to Thompson the Monday after Christmas and they were rejected. He is offering them to Litsinger now; and if Litsinger refuses them, he'll offer them to John Dill Robertson. He complains of bi-partisanship, but he didn't mention it at all the time he was drawing compensation of \$12,000 a year from the sanitary district as a result of a bi-partisan deal . . . He objects to me now, but I was alright as long as I maintained members of his family in lucrative positions on the payroll." Take your choice.

ginia and Kentucky, 1,000 shares of United States steel preferred.

\$35,000 in bonds of H. C. Frick Coal and Coke company.

Is Sounded Out.

Woods was asked by the senate investigators what position he would take on various cases to come up before the commission, should his appointment be confirmed. Woods answered that he had not "preconceived ideas" in regard to commission decisions.

In answering to the question, "Is not the Pittsburgh Coal company known as the 'coal trust'?" Woods, counsel for that company, said, "I don't know." He was also asked if Secretary Mellon did not own a controlling interest of the company and again he expressed ignorance.

Read Suspects Him.

Senator David Reed, reactionary Pennsylvania congressman, is upholding Woods' appointment. He declares that in cases involving Woods' own interests, "he would not sit."

The hearing is to be continued and the committee will report its decision to the senate. The decision is expected to be unfavorable to Woods.

Theater Swept By Fire.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 12.—Empire Theater, a vaudeville and motion picture playhouse, was swept by fire today at a loss estimated at \$200,000. Actors and actresses who had run from nearby hotels into the burning theater saved most of their personal belongings.

IN CHICAGO!

INTERNATIONAL

KARL LIEBKNECHT MEMORIAL DEMONSTRATION

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POPE, FASCISTS NEAR OPEN WAR FOR SUPREMACY

Breach, Now Apparent,
Is Growing

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, Jan. 13.—The Catholic church and the fascist government, the two most powerful political organizations in Italy, are near an open breach. This is the prediction that is made based on open and secret activities of the Vatican and of Mussolini, that observers say are rapidly making for warfare between the church and state.

The pope is already conducting a move of passive resistance to the fascist regime. Fear that it will lose its spiritual power over Italy if fascism is allowed to dominate the activities and thoughts of the people, has caused Pope Pius XI to declare virtual war on fascism.

Opposition to the domination of Mussolini by the clergy has been smoldering for some time, but diplomatic concessions on both sides have heretofore averted open antagonism. Mussolini has consciously attempted to spread the impression that he and the Vatican are on the best of terms and are working in complete harmony. This impression is now being pierced by the pope himself.

Schools and Banks Involved.
Two main issues, outside of the ancient struggle of church vs. state, have appeared on the horizon, threatening to either destroy the power of fascism or of the church. They are in the interference of the government in the education of the children and the attempt of the fascists to dominate the Catholic banking system. To force the Catholic banks to loan money to the government, Mussolini has issued orders that fascists be elected in all cases on the bank directorates. These orders have been carried out by force, in some instances.

Pope Makes Statement.
Actions of the fascist government have been condemned by a statement drawn at a secret consistory at the Vatican recently. Some statements in the document follow:

"It seems that an obscure menace, confirmed by clouds of suspicion, interference, and difficulties, hovers over the activities of the Catholic action organization, which is the apple of our eye."

Education Enlarged.
"It seems that the task of education of Christian youth, which is an important part of our divine mission, is endangered."

"It seems that there is a conception of the state which cannot be Catholic, which absorbs and monopolizes everything, which makes the citizens believe the state end is again being emphasized."

Calls Fascists Enemies.
"It seems the ministers of religion are treated in a fashion unworthy of their calling. It seems that laws and provisions, in themselves good, are being enforced and interpreted in many cases by men, who, under new names and new banners, remain enemies to society and religion."

Officials Uneasy.
This statement has caused much uneasiness in ranks of high fascist officials, who are reluctant to precipitate an immediate open break with the church. Mussolini is attempting to pacify the pope by praising him at every opportunity. The attitude of the church has been to accept concessions from the government, as if they were its due, and to give none. How long present strained conditions can exist without actual war is a matter for conjecture.

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No. 10

CONSTITUTION OF THE U.S.S.R.

Rights of the Trade Unions in the U.S.S.R.
By V. Yarotsky.

Social Insurance in the U.S.S.R.
By N. Yekovsky.

This little booklet is intended as a manual for American workers containing in the form of adopted laws all of the demands that they themselves must fight for in the United States. But it also shows what can be done in the way of protection of labor in a country where a child labor law cannot be declared unconstitutional because it interferes with profits. In Russia child labor is judged not from its effects on profits but on the health of the children.

Published by the
DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Ten Secretaries of Anti-Imperialist Leagues In Latin America and One in U. S. Urge American Workers and Farmers to Oppose Imperialist War

Eleven secretaries of sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, ten of whom are heads of the movement in Latin-American countries, have signed a statement to the workers and farmers of the United States asking them to join with the people of Latin America to prevent Wall Street's government in Washington from forcing a war in Mexico and Central America as the result of the present policy of aggression embodied in the invasion of Nicaragua and the Kellogg-Coolidge threat against Mexico. The statement follows:

Workers and Farmers of the United States:

Do you know:
That United States military and naval forces have taken possession of all important points in the republic of Nicaragua, including the capital and virtually the entire Gulf coast?

That Admiral Lattimer has quietly collected in Caribbean waters, a United States fleet manned by over 4,000 sailors and marines?

That the scouting fleet sailing for Guantanamo bay, Cuba, will place in southern waters an additional naval force of three battleships, six cruisers, 39 destroyers and auxiliaries including air squadrons—the combined personnel of which is 10,000?

That, while the brutal rape of Nicaragua is in progress, Coolidge and Kellogg are moving toward an open break with Mexico over that country's oil and land laws?

Danger of War.
War looms up as an immediate danger threatening the great masses of the American people. It is an imperialist war—a war for empire, which even before it is fairly started has already overwhelmed the little republic of Nicaragua. All Latin America is aroused.

The workers and farmers of the United States have no interest in this adventurist policy which the lords of Wall Street and Washington are pursuing. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League, with national sections in eleven countries of the American continent, calls upon you to make common cause with us against them!

First, as to Nicaragua. President Coolidge boasts in his Jan. 10 message to Congress that he has violated the sovereignty of Nicaragua in the interests of U. S. lumber, mining, banana, shipping and banking lords.

"There is no question," he says, explaining his intervention, "that if the revolution continues American investments and business interests in Nicaragua will be very seriously affected, if not destroyed."

Sacaca Rightful President.
The constitutionally established government of Juan B. Sacaca, is admittedly nationalist and has the backing of the great majority of the Nicaraguan people in this policy, including the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor. Adolfo Diaz, whose insolent pretensions to the presidency are recognized by Washington, is a Wall Street puppet quite willing to turn the resources of his country over to

Wall Street. That is the purpose for which Diaz is supported. That the people of Nicaragua do not want him is plain to all the world. He was president once before, several years ago—and then, as now, was maintained in power only by United States bayonets. The presidency of Diaz signifies nothing less than the conquest of Nicaragua by the United States.

President Calles of Mexico, who has had his own troubles with Wall Street's grabbing imperialism, recognizes the government of Sacaca. Coolidge protests at "Mexican plots in Nicaragua," but all of Latin America is protesting not at Mexico but at the United States! The hypocritical Coolidge is cooking up plots at the

present time not only in Nicaragua but in Mexico as well. Mexico is to be applauded for helping toward the creation of a solid Latin-American front against U. S. imperialism! It is a defensive front and all Latin America recognizes it as such.

Seek Pretext.
The truth is that Wall Street and Washington is seeking a pretext for war against Mexico. It would be ridiculous to consider the sudden U. S. descent upon Nicaragua without taking into account the present Mexican situation. The 14,000 sailors and marines in southern waters are certainly not all for use in Nicaragua! For months Secretary of State Kellogg has been threatening the Mex-

ican government because that country dared to limit the exploitation carried on by U. S. oil companies and other big corporations. The oil companies, openly and unadvisedly defying the Mexican laws, refuse to register their property with the Mexican government. They support the attempts of the reactionary Catholic leaders to stir up revolt. It is not unlikely that they are subsidizing such revolts, as an opening wedge for armed intervention by the United States.

Mexico Strong.
Intervention in Mexico would be quite a different thing from intervention in Nicaragua. This would be real war, against a nation of 15,000,000 people, backed by all Latin America. Many times 14,000 troops would have to be called out before the struggle was fairly under way. Thousands of Mexican and American workers would be called upon to give up their lives for the sake of oil-imperialism.

If desperate and bloody war is to be avoided, all possible forces must be mobilized against it. Latin America can be depended upon to render all possible support to any Latin-American country attacked by American imperialism. We call upon you, workers and farmers of the United States, to stand with us against imperialist attack.

Join with Latin People.
The people of Latin America do not consider you their enemies, even when the armies of U. S. imperialism are forming against them. We know that the lords of Wall Street and Washington are no particular friends of yours.

Join with us! Together we shall be able to defeat the aims of the imperialists! You can cripple the plans of aggression by protesting, demonstrating, going on strike if necessary!

Demand the immediate withdrawal of United States forces from Nicaragua!

Demand recognition of the Sacaca government of Nicaragua!

Demand hands off Mexico!

Demand withdrawal of U. S. military and naval forces from China!

All-America Anti-Imperialist League
(Liga Anti-Imperialista de las Americas)
JULIO ANTONIO MELLA,
General Secretary.

Mexico City, Mexico, Jan. 12, 1927.

For the Cuban Section—Jorge A. Vives.

For the Porto Rican Section—J. Nieves Sager.

For the Mexican Section—Salvador de la Plaza.

For the Central American Section—Augustin F. Marti.

For the Venezuelan Section—Gustavo Machado.

For the Colombian Section—Juan de Dios Romero.

For the Ecuadorian Section—Juan F. Karoly.

For the Peruvian Section—Octavio Vargas Montjoy.

For the Brazilian Section—Eduardo Mattos.

For the Argentine Section—C. Machiavello.

For the United States Section—Manuel Gomez.

Send Delegates to Anti-Imperialist Conferences!

Call to Action by the United States Section,
All-America Anti-Imperialist League

WORKERS, FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS OPPOSED TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISM:

You have read the appeal of the continental committee of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, signed by the secretaries of eleven national sections.

The facts set forth there are indisputably true. Even these facts fail to indicate the full scope of the war danger, nor the extent of the imperialist outrages of Wall Street and Washington.

Admiral Williams has sailed for China with a fleet of American fighting vessels the size of which has been kept strictly secret, and additional forces for use in China are being concentrated in Guam and the Hawaiian Islands. The advance of the Cantonese (revolutionary nationalist) armies, greeted with joy by the Chinese masses who see their country being freed of foreign domination, has made American business men fear for their profits. A new and much more drastic policy toward China is being elaborated by President Coolidge. That policy is embodied in Admiral Williams' battle fleet.

Imperialism and war are inseparable. The policy of aggression now being pursued by the United States government leads to one act of war after another.

The Latin Americans are correct when they say that the workers and farmers of the United States are "no particular friends" of Wall Street and Washington, where imperialist policy emanates from. The interests of the wide masses of the American people are directly opposed to the financial rule that rules this country.

There are important elements in the United States opposed to American imperialism. There is a gigantic protest developing, as yet unvoiced, against U. S. aggressions in Nicaragua, Mexico and the Far East. We must make this protest effective! United States troops are occupying Latin-American soil.

Immediate action is necessary if we are to prove worthy of the confidence expressed in us by our Latin-American brothers.

The United States Section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League will take steps to unite all workers, farmers and other anti-imperialist elements in the United States for a concerted fight against imperialism. Our league will initiate the setting up of emergency conferences against imperialism throughout the country, composed of delegates from trade unions, fraternal societies, farmers' organizations, etc.

The executive committee of the league hereby instructs its local branches to proceed at once to the calling of these conferences in each locality.

ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE,
(United States Section),
MANUEL GOMEZ, Secretary.

LABOR NEWS IS SUPPRESSED BY POLISH REGIME

Workers' Paper Shows
Many Blank Spaces

An example of the outrageous suppression of even the most elementary forms of free press by the brutal military government of Poland is found in a copy of Nowiny Krajowa (The News of the Country), a labor paper that appears from time to time (when the censors will permit) in Krakow.

White Spaces Tell Tale.

The issue of Dec. 22, just received, is just shot thru with the mutilations of the censor. Suddenly, in the very heart of a piece of news or an article, a blank white space yawns with the inscription: "Skenskawano" (Censored). Especially significant is one of these "white spaces" in the middle of an article on the breaking up of a demonstration in Vilna. What police outrages these "white spaces" hide can just about be imagined. Right next to this article is another "white space" significantly bordered heavily in black. Unquestionably this space was originally devoted to a final death notice of the unfortunate victims of the brutality of the maintainers of "law and order" in a Pilsudski.

16 in One Small Paper.

The story of the labor delegation from England that came to examine the conditions of the class war prisoners in Poland is liberally bespattered with the censor's work. Even the correspondence section is not immune.

MASS MEET TO PROTEST NICARAGUAN INVASION IS CALLED IN NEW YORK CITY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A mass meeting in protest against the Wall Street policies of the government and calling upon the workers not to fight the battles of American imperialism is being called in New York City for Sunday, Jan. 16.

This meeting will be held in connection with the Liebknecht meeting organized by the Young Workers League.

Altogether in this small four-page paper there are sixteen "white spaces" bearing the censor's mark. It is interesting to note that issue before the one we are examining was entirely confiscated as were perhaps many more before that.

And this is taking place in "emancipated Poland," in the "glorious new democracy" that came into being through the grace of French and English imperialism!

British Unions Reported In Support of Canton

MOSCOW, (Tass).—From London comes the report that the conference of delegates of the British trade unions has decided to organize a British Labor Council for Defense of China's Independence. The council has, as its object, the support of the Chinese liberation movement and the establishment of closer relations of co-operation between the British and Chinese labor movements.

SPENCER ASKS INVESTIGATION BY GRAND JURY

Melrose Park Affair Up
to Crowe

In a letter to State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer, attorney for the Mexican consulate, has asked for a complete grand jury investigation into the shooting affair at Melrose Park on Dec. 7.

She asks an investigation into the fact that at two or three o'clock, in the morning of Dec. 7, Sergeant Davis of the Melrose Park force reported to the coroner's office that there were four men killed, when the bodies of only two were produced at the inquest.

She asks what evidence there was at the inquest that sustains the verdict that Policeman Lyman J. Stahl killed Jose Sanchez, or what evidence that it was "justifiable homicide" on the part of whoever did kill him, since he was unarmed and not engaged in the commission of any offense at the time.

She asks what evidence the inquest afforded to sustain the verdict that Augustin Morales killed Officer Stahl.

She asks an investigation into the treatment given the 36 Mexicans who were routed out of their box-car homes, beaten, robbed, arrested, and fined \$50.00 each and costs, after the Mexican consul had been assured by Chief of Police Pein that they would be released, as he had nothing against them.

She asks the grand jury to investi-

"ARMED REVOLT" AGAINST MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS ANNOUNCED BY REACTION

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 13.—An "armed revolt" will start probably tonight or tomorrow in Mexico, according to a manifesto issued here today by General Nicholas Fernandez.

Jointly signing the manifesto is General Juan B. Galindo, a resident of El Paso for several years.

gato and learn who shot and wounded Officer Joseph Kolwitz.

She asks that Augustin Morales be brought before the grand jury to tell them as to who beat him up after his arrest at Oak Park and after his being taken to Melrose Park.

With her communication to Crowe, Mrs. Spencer sends a copy of a letter from L. Lupian, the Mexican consul, in which he transmits a list of the Mexicans who were robbed by the police, so far as now known, and a list of the effects taken from them.

Judge Lindsay, who is considering the matter of admitting Morales to bail, said he found nothing in the coroner's evidence to warrant holding Morales, but that he would withhold decision until the state's attorney's office had had opportunity to present any evidence it may have. He will give decision on Thursday at 2 p. m.

Says Canton Army Efficient

MINNESOTA F.L. SOLONS MILITANT IN LEGISLATURE

Nominate Member for
Speaker of House

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 13.—Militancy was the policy of Farmer-Labor members of the Minnesota house of representatives when it opened its new session here. Discarding the policy that they should submit to control of the old line parties and depend on getting what legislation is given to them, leaders of the Farmer-Laborites placed one of their own number in nomination for speaker of the house.

Starkey Nominated.
Frank T. Starkey, member of the house for two terms from St. Paul, was nominated. Altho Starkey was defeated, part of the defeat being due to the non-support of some of the F.L. members, the definite entrance of the party into the fight for control of the legislature is seen as a signal for new militancy on the part of the Farmer-Labor members.

The nomination of a Farmer-Labor solon for speaker showed the existence of two "schools" in the F.L. ranks. One group, led by Chauncey Peterson of Duluth, opposed any attempt to elect a Farmer-Labor representative as a speaker.

Peterson contended that the republicans, out of the "goodness of their heart" would give the Farmer-Labor legislators something if they proved "harmonious and kindly."

Fight "Co-operation."
This argument was met by the more progressive leaders, Nellermo, Enstrom, Nelson, Davis, and Starkey, who declared the fight was not an isolated one, but would continue for many sessions, and the Farmer-Laborites must so align themselves with reactionaries with the hope of obtaining a few "crumbs."

Those who voted for Starkey were: Atwood, Barnes, Dalager, Davis, Day, Enstrom, Erickson, Holm, Kramer, Lagerstedt, Lodin, McDonough, Melby, Nelson, Olson, Hoetter, Salmonson, Samec, Spellbrink, and Thorlenson.

Contest Seat of F.P.
The attempt of the reactionary legislators to deprive Emil S. Youngdahl, Farmer-Labor representative-elect from the 35th district, is holding the attention of the legislature.

H. B. Rutledge, who was defeated, has foisted himself on the house. The first returns of the election in that district gave Rutledge the victory, but investigation revealed crookedness in the ballot counting, and subsequent recounting gave Youngdahl a clear majority. Rutledge, however, appeared in the house, and was seated. An investigation by the house has been ordered.

All Set for Hearing in \$36,000,000 Tax Suit of Government

DETROIT, Jan. 13.—The scene is set for the commencement of the greatest tax appeal case in American history—the suit by the United States government to collect \$36,000,000 from Senator James Couzens and eight other original stockholders of the Ford Motor company.

The government contends the money is due on stock sold back to Henry Ford in 1919. The \$36,000,000, the government claims, represents the unpaid tax on the increase in the valuation of the stock from 1913 to 1919.

Sensor Couzens, from whom more than \$9,000,000 is sought, will not be at the hearing.

The hearings will be held before three members of the board of tax appeals in a downtown hotel. Later a report will be submitted to the full board of 16 in Washington, and a decision will be reached.

U. S. Still Considers 'National Origin' Plan in Immigration Quotas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Coolidge denies that the secretaries of labor, commerce and state have quit their attempt to determine what immigration quotas should be allowed the several countries of the world under the "national origins" scheme enacted in the last amendments of the law.

The scheme is so unworkable that congress is likely to repeal it this winter. It is effective July 1.

Cleveland Needle Trades T.U.E.L. Gives Concert

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Jan. 13.—The Needle Trades Section of the T. U. E. L. is giving a concert and basket party on Saturday, Jan. 15, at the Freiheit Gesangs Verein Hall, 3514 E. 116 St. The musical program will be by the Freiheit Gesangs Singing Society.

Earthquake in Lisbon.

LISBON, Jan. 13.—A violent earth quake of five seconds duration caused a panic among inhabitants of Lisbon this morning. Residents, awakened by the tremor, rushed into the streets. No casualties or damage were reported.

PREPARE FOR YOUR LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

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PICKET REFUSES BRIBE OF BOSS; BEATING RESULTS

Fresh Violence Occurs in Box Strike

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — Violence against workers who can't be bribed to go back or get off the picket line is the order of the day for paper box employers. The latest violence occurred when three gunmen attacked a picket on his way home and so injured him that he had to be taken to the hospital.

Worker Spurns Offer.
Max Birnham, 334 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was asked by his employer to stay off the picket line and promised that he would receive his check for wages at home. He was further offered all back pay since the strike began fourteen weeks ago, if he would let the rest of the workers to break from the ranks of the strikers. He refused to sell out the union, and yesterday's brutal attack by hired guerrillas was the bosses' answer.

Would Lower Wages.
Not content with trying to get workers back without a union, and later lowering their wages, when they are unprotected because unorganized, the employers are already trying to reduce the low wages existing before the strike. One employer, Irving Weissman, sent a letter to his strikers, asking her to come back for three dollars per week less than she got before the strike. Needless to say his post card reading, "If you can come back to work for \$26.50, then it is O. K. If not, phone me," was ignored by the workers whose wages were \$29.50 and was given to Fred Caiola, manager of the union, who read it to a mass meeting.

Eight arrests on the picket line show that the police are again being relied upon by the bosses. Two girls, Esther Parrish and Lena Fuch of the Unique Paper Box company, 109 Spring St., were dismissed in the city magistrate's court. They were arrested while peacefully picketing. This is the same company that used gangsters to beat up the picket.

Sluggers Threaten Workers Giving Out Labor Party Leaflets

Two Chicago workers who were attempting to awaken their fellows to the necessity for a labor party by distributing the labor party leaflets of the Workers (Communist) Party to workers at the Hart Schaffner and Marx clothing factory here were driven off the premises by armed sluggers. The workers were Comrades Kishner and Lemson. They had gone to the "L" factory of the clothing company at Tripp and Western avenue. When news of the leaflets they were distributing, reached the bosses, the sluggers were sent out to threaten them.

**Leninism and America—
The Russian Party Discussion—
The VII Enlarged Executive of the Comintern—
The Struggle in the Needle Trades—
A Statistical View of the Soviet Economy—
More About the American Revolution—**

These are only SOME of the features of the
JANUARY LENIN ISSUE

of the

THE WORKERS MONTHLY



NOW—

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Needle Trades Left Wing Has Historic Rally

(Continued from page 1)
needle trades, by William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee of the general T. U. E. L.

Cable From International.
The following cablegram was received from the Garment Workers' International Propaganda Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions:

"Garment Workers' I. P. C. greets Fourth Conference as expressing militance of workers in the needle industry and commends your struggle for unity and amalgamation in face of the splitting policy of the strike-breaking bureaucracy. We welcome your decision to carry on an energetic struggle for the elimination of this treacherous bureaucracy and to build up an effective educational propaganda organization to enlighten the workers, particularly the up-building of your own press organ."

Resolutions on all questions affecting the needle industry and the general labor movement were adopted, among which was the following:

RESOLUTION AGAINST SPLITTING TACTICS OF THE RIGHT WING.

The reactionary leadership of the needle trades unions are splitting and ruining the needle unions. In their mad determination to force the workers who refuse to follow their leadership to accept the speed-up systems and other conditions demanded by the employers, they are attempting to break down the opposition by a reckless policy of suppression and arbitrary action that is destroying the unions which have been built thru so many years of hard work.

The right wing reactionaries have combined to carry on this disruptive attack against the forces of progress in the unions. They have combined not only the most reactionary and corrupt elements in the needle industry, but they stand allied with the ultra-reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. and the employers to kill the fighting spirit in the unions.

Ruinous Policy.

In the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the policy of the Sigman administration is absolutely ruinous. Not content with directly operating with the employers to break the cloakmakers' strike, Sigman has finished by arbitrarily suspending the New York Joint Board and all its affiliated local unions, without a shadow of justification by the international constitution or the facts of the situation.

In the Amalgamated Clothing Work-

ers the Hillman administration has set up a reign of terror. In many cities—New York, Chicago, Rochester, etc.—it has almost completely abolished democratic procedure. The administration rules the unwilling rank and file by force. Opponents of the administration's policy of more and more concessions to the employers are ruthlessly terrorized and often expelled from the union and the industry. This reign of terror reaches its highest pitch in New York under the dictatorship of the fascist Beckerman.

Furriers' Union.

In the Furriers' Union the Schachtman administration, too weak and isolated from the masses to make even a semblance of an effective fight itself against the left wing, is being assisted by all the reactionaries in the needle trades and the A. F. of L. executive council. Steps are now being taken by these reactionaries to disrupt the Furriers' New York Joint Board.

In the Capmakers' Union, the international officialdom are beginning to follow the same tactics by removals and suspensions, and giving full support to the Sigman, Beckerman and the other right wing reactionaries. The reactionaries have formed the so-called committee for the preservation of the trade unions, to throw dissension and demoralization into the ranks of the workers.

Cessation of Terror.

Against this splitting policy of the reactionaries the left wing, voicing the sentiments and determination of the overwhelming majority of the workers in all sections of the needle industry, makes emphatic protest. It demands the immediate restoration of democracy in the unions and the cessation of the present right wing terroristic tactics. It categorically insists upon the withdrawal of Sigman's outrageous suspension order and the immediate reinstatement of the New York Joint Board, its affiliated locals, and all their duly elected officials. It insists that the expulsion policy be stopped at once, that the destructive attacks against the Furriers' Joint Board cease, and that the various militants expelled because of their political beliefs and active defense of a fighting policy against the employers be at once reinstated.

The left wing calls upon the masses of workers to actively support its fight against the splitting tactics of the right wing and for the complete unification and rejuvenation of the needle trades unions.

Shift Officers in B. R. T. as Result of A. E. King Death

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13. — (FP) — New officers elected by the board of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in the shifting of positions entailed by the recent death of general secretary-terasurer, A. E. King, are announced by President W. G. Lee. T. R. Dodge, assistant president, becomes general secretary-terasurer; W. N. Dock, first vice president, becomes assistant president; and James Murdoch, who was for four years Canadian minister of labor under the McKinley King administration, is a newly appointed junior vice president. The new officers take over their duties on Feb. 1.

RAISE FUND FOR N. Y. UNION AS SIGMANITES FAIL IN DISRUPTION

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 13.—Supporters of the Sigman machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, brot a number of gangsters with them to the big mass meeting held here by the St. Louis conference for the relief of the New York cloakmakers and tried to disrupt the meeting.

The speaker was Brother Cooper of the joint board of the New York cloakmakers. The right wingers interrupted the chairman repeatedly and were adopting a threatening attitude when they perceived that the whole meeting was against them. After they left the hall, the meeting was successfully concluded by the raising of \$2,000 towards a loan to the New York union.

16 Chicago Teachers Over 70 Years Old, Are Put On Inactive List

Sixteen public school teachers in Chicago are slated for withdrawal from regular service in the school system and given "emeritus" duty in recommendations to the school board by Superintendent McAndrews. The teachers are all 70 years of age, and have served the schools from 26 years to 52 years. I. M. Schodager, principal of Pierce School, held the long record of service.

The state law provides that when a school teacher reaches the age of 74 they must be placed on a pension of \$1,500 a year. Fourteen came under this law in 1927.

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Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

27 MEMBERS OF LOCAL CAST 150 VOTES FOR LEWIS

Sample of Machine Rule in U. M. W. of A.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FREELAND, Pa., Jan. 13. — A sample of how the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers' Union jerry-mandered the recent elections for international officers is seen in the manner in which the vote of Local 1,521 in the Upper Lehigh Valley was cast.

This local has 150 paid up members on the books. Just prior to the election a meeting was called by the officials of the local who support Lewis. Only 27 members showed up. The chairman recommended that the secretary of the union be instructed to cast all the ballots of the local members in the international and district elections.

150 Votes by 37 Men.

All of those present being supporters of the machine, the motion, of course, was carried. This meant that John L. Lewis and his slate was given 150 votes from Local 1,521 with a little better than one-sixth of the members knowing anything about it.

Mine Fire Boss Given Fine and Sentence for Blast That Killed Nine

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 13.—Charles Treneary, a mine fire boss employed at No. 7 colliery of Susquehanna Collieries Co., received sentence of \$500 fine and three months in the county jail for violating mine safety laws the day nine workers were killed in a gas explosion in the mine.

The fire boss had pleaded guilty, admitting that he had not made a thorough inspection and that he had not warned the workers of the small percentage of gas he had detected. Counsel for the fire boss asked mercy, saying there had been no willful intent or malice in his actions, that the miners had safety lamps and knew conditions, but that the sudden starting of the inside fan seemed to have caused the explosion.

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?

Another Shipment Just Arrived
of the

**"COMMUNIST
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Trotsky's whole career as a revolutionary is analyzed in relation to the discussions in the Russian Communist Party.

AN ANGEL'S
DILEMMA.
J. T. Murphy reviews Mr. Norman Angell's book, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?"

SUCCESSORS OF THE CANTON
ARMY. By Tang Ping Tschan.
HEROES—SENTIMENTALIZED.

Principal Contents
of Vol. III, No. 5 of Dec. 15, 1928

BRITAIN'S BALANCE
SHEET FOR 1928. By John Pepper.
A full and searching analysis of the breakdown of British capitalism, and of the probabilities ahead.

FROM MARXIAN TO
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HISTORY OF C. P. TRACED IN TALK BY RUTHENBERG

Members of Proletarian Party Answered

The present attack of the labor bureaucracy on the left wing in the labor movement has aroused interest in how the Communist Party rose to its present position from a small propaganda group. Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, in the second lecture of a series of three showed how the Communist Party grew from a propaganda society to a movement with roots imbedded in the mass movement of the workers of America.

From Beginning.

He traced the formation of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, and the movement toward unity, based on a realization that work in America must aim toward participation in the mass movements of the workers thru an open party. The fight of the United Tanners for the maintenance of the underground, illegal party as the dominating factor was explained. The difference between a sect and a party of the masses was well brought out, using the proletarian party as an example.

P. P. Members Talk.

The lecture was received as an authoritative presentation by one who occupied a central position in the development of the movement. One hour was taken for the lecture, half an hour in answering questions, and then an hour was allowed for discussion. Speeches being limited to five minutes, after which Comrade Ruthenberg closed the discussion. Three members of the proletarian party enlivened the discussion by making criticism of the Workers Party. These were well answered by Ruthenberg in summing up.

The proletarian party members were invited to participate in the mass movements of the workers in a united front with the Workers Party and other working class organizations, instead of confining their activity, entirely to study classes.

Next Lecture Saturday Night.

The third lecture by Comrade Ruthenberg, under the auspices of the Workers' School, will be held this coming Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p. m., instead of Sunday night, since the Liebknecht memorial will take place on Sunday. Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Admission 25c.

Gary Lenin Memorial Meeting on January 22

GARY, Ind., Jan. 13. — The Gary Lenin memorial meeting will be held in Turner Hall, 14th and Washington Sts., Saturday, Jan. 22, 8 p. m. The speaker will be Max Bedacht, speaking for the Workers (Communist) Party and Nat Kaplan for the Young Workers League. A Young Pioneer will also speak.

All Gary workers are invited to attend this meeting. There will also be music. Admission is free.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

PETTY BOURGEOIS PACIFISM

By NAT KAPLAN.

Article I.

THE present events in the senate and house in regards to the Nicaraguan invasion and the enforcement by Mexico of the oil and land laws clearly demonstrates the existence of a broad, vague, anti-war, anti-militarist, pacifist sentiment among the small bourgeoisie. This is caused primarily by the steady shifting of the burden of taxation and national debt from the shoulders of the big bourgeoisie on to the shoulders of the petty bourgeoisie and the working class. We must understand this development and realize how far this petty bourgeoisie opposition will go if we are not to ride along on the tail of the Borahs, the Wheelers and the Huddlestons and ourselves become partners in creating pacifist illusions in the minds of the workers.

First of all it is perfectly correct to utilize this rift in the ranks of the bourgeoisie, to goad the small bourgeoisie on to more determined action against the big bourgeoisie, but the workers must realize from the start that this opposition will not go very far. These gentry in the senate and house will do nothing to organize the masses for a struggle around the slogans of: Demand that the United States get out of Nicaragua! No intervention in Mexico! Hands off China! They are twice as scared of the oppressed masses as they are of the big bourgeoisie that is bringing pressure against them. They will go as far as presenting bills, passing resolutions and making speeches—but no further.

The Young Workers (Communist) League has had some experience with these petty bourgeois pacifists. We entered into united fronts with the petty bourgeois youth for the honest struggle against capitalist militarism. These united fronts did not

even go as far as we had hoped. On one question the petty bourgeois pacifist youth was quite militant and aggressive and that was on how most quickly and effectively to break up these united fronts, to frustrate every effort made by the more radical elements in it to take a single step against capitalist militarism.

Thru a few examples we will try to show how petty bourgeois pacifism only creates illusions in the minds of the workers and perverts the real struggle against capitalist militarism and the danger of new imperialist wars.

For instance there is the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a petty bourgeois religious pacifist organization. The main aim of this body is to make its members meek, humble, submissive in the present day society of class struggles. Its anti-militarist program consists in its totality of the following nonsense:

"Love alone can break the vicious circle of cause and effect that keeps war, exploitation and race discrimination with us..."

With a program of non-activity, turning the other cheek and impotence, the Fellowship poses as the "true" anti-militarist organization. In one place in its statement of principles the Fellowship declares:

"The members of the Fellowship desire to express their convictions in a spirit of humility, honor, and love and to guard against the danger of controversial methods..."

There can be nothing clearer than this as an outright pro-boss policy. "Humility" of the young workers to their exploiters. "Honor" to the bosses' government. "Love" for the Wall Street bankers that are rushing us into another imperialist war. No "controversial methods" against our exploiters. That is what the Fellowship's pacifism consists of.

(Continued tomorrow.)

N. Y. Young Workers to Observe Memory of Liebknecht at Mass Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — The Young Workers League of New York will hold a mass meeting on Sunday, Jan. 16 to commemorate the death of Karl Liebknecht, renowned world proletarian champion and leader of the working-class youth. The meeting will be held at Stevens Casino, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

All young workers are invited to attend and hear of this leader. The meeting will emphasize the demand of the Y. W. L. for hands off Nicaragua and Mexico and for a struggle against militarism.

LIEBKNECHT MEETINGS.

CHICAGO—Northwest Hall, North Ave. and Western, Jan. 16th, 8 p. m.

Zam, Williamson, Bedacht, speakers.
HAMMOND, Ind.—January 16th, Sunday at 10 a. m., Workers Hall, 1069 Wallace Road.

GARY—Saturday, Jan. 15 at 3 p. m., Co-operative Hall, 215 W. 18th street.

CLEVELAND—Br. 2—South Slav Hall, Gammet, speaker. Br. 1, Freebelt Hall, Gammet, speaker. Jan. 16, 4 p. m. 3514 E. 116th St. Br. 3, Hungarian Hall, Amter, Gammet, speakers. Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m., 4309 Lorain Ave.

DETROIT—January 9th at 3:30 p. m. at So. Slav Hall 15th and Chouteau Ave., Darcy, speaker.

BUFFALO—January 22, 8 p. m., at Workers Forum Hall, 86 West Huron street. Speaker, Sam Eisman.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—January 14, 8 p. m. at Playhouse, 814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Darcy.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Factory Newspapers--Communist Shop Organs

By REBECCA GRECHT.
SEVERAL months ago there appeared an article in the "Detroit Saturday Night", one of the most bitter anti-labor, open shop organs in the United States, calling attention to a new "menace" that had made its appearance in Detroit, threatening the peace and tranquility of the powerful automobile barons of that city. This "menace" was none other than the factory newspapers issued by the Workers (Communist) Party groups in the various automobile plants in Detroit—including the Ford Motor Co., Dodge Bros., the Fisher Body Plant, etc. While the American Federation of Labor was contenting itself merely with passing resolutions on the organization of the automobile industry, the above article stated; the Communists, thru their shop papers, were actually spreading the doctrine of organization among thousands of workers.

In similar vein the New York "Journal of Commerce", likewise an open shop paper devoted to the "American Plan", recently issued a warning against the Communist "house organs" thru which the Communist Party is gaining a foothold in American industries.

Thus the significance of Communist factory newspapers is already being recognized by the capitalist enemies of labor, ever quick to discern whatever in any way threatens their control.

Functions of Factory Newspapers.

FACTORY newspapers issued under Communist direction are not peculiar to the American Communist Party. They are being published today in England, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and other countries where Communist parties function. They are a form of activity developed especially thru the reorganization of the Communist parties into units based on the place of work of the membership instead of the territory in which they live. As the aim of reorganization is to build the parties in such a way that their influence may penetrate

deeply into the working class masses, the extent, and the slogan raised of so factory newspapers serve as one of the chief mediums thru which the influence of Communist groups, or nuclei, in the various factories can be exercised.

It is necessary for us in the American party to understand clearly the importance of these shop papers, and study ways and means of making them effective. As the name implies, the factory newspaper is intended primarily for the workers of a particular plant. It is the organ of the Communist factory group, to carry on agitation among the factory employees. It is a vehicle for conveying to the workers, in a manner they can readily understand, the principles of Communism and the program of the Communist Party in industry and politics. Basing its contents and methods of approach upon the needs and experiences of the factory workers, it aims to break down their apathy, to stir them against capitalist exploitation, to rouse their class consciousness and develop their political judgment, thus drawing them nearer to the Communist movement.

Agitation Instrument.

IN these respects the factory newspaper, properly organized and edited, can often be a more effective agitation instrument than the general party press. Written for the workers of one enterprise, the factory organ can be adapted to their particular mentality and special interests. It is more concrete and specific than the party daily paper, as the latter, designed for wide masses of workers, necessarily deals with a broader variety of subjects in a more comprehensive and complex manner. This does not mean that the factory newspapers can replace the Communist press, which, as a "collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer", is indispensable to our party. The shop papers, in fact, bring the workers closer to the party organs and increase their circulation. Because of its direct appeal, however, the factory newspaper has special value. This must be utilized to the widest pos-

sible extent, and the slogan raised of "a shop paper in every factory employing several hundred or more workers where there is a Communist group."

Shop Problems and Economic Demands.
Many problems are involved in the preparation and publication of factory papers, most important of which is that of contents. The effectiveness of the factory newspaper depends largely upon what it contains. Upon this question, chiefly, rests the success of the paper and the achievement of its aims. It must be given earnest consideration.

The factory newspaper, by its very purposes, must deal primarily with the problems faced by the employees in the shop, approaching the workers thru their economic interests. This is the first principle governing contents. The questions of wages, hours, unemployment, organization, etc., constitute the fulcrum around which the agitation of the Communist factory group turns. Every wrong the workers in the shop are subjected to, every oppressive condition imposed upon them, great or small, must find a place in the factory newspaper. The workers must be made to understand the general system of capitalist exploitation under which they live by explanation and analysis of the specific conditions of enslavement under which they themselves toil. In every possible way the factory newspaper must demonstrate to the workers that the Communists are not interested merely in theories and in abstractly propagating the final social revolution, but are vitally concerned with the immediate welfare of the workers, alive to their every need.

(To be continued)

GINSBERG'S
Vegetarian Restaurant
2324-26 Brooklyn Avenue,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(SECOND PRIZE WINNER) POLICE SWARM PREMISES OF MILL COMPANY

Bosses Have More Cops Than the City

By a Worker Correspondent.
CAMPBELL, Ohio, Jan. 13. A lesson in "safety first" and company unionism was given to the steel workers here when the Sheriff of Mahoning county in Youngstown announced the reappointment of 450 special deputy sheriffs used as mill guards at a bond of \$500,000 posted by their employers.

More than 220 of these special deputies are employed in the company union plants of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube company. All are armed and uniformed and are authorized by the state to take the protesting slave either to the jail house or the paymaster. Five times more police are used safeguarding the property of the bosses than is used by the city of Youngstown with over a population of 160,000 people.

Armed deputies, safety first, company union, for the bosses and disorganization for the slaves. The progressives in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Workers must face these conditions and fight shoulder to shoulder with the unorganized steel and iron workers for their complete organization.

Denver I. L. D. Demands Withdrawal of Troops From Nicaraguan Land

By a Worker Correspondent.
DENVER, Jan. 13. — At a meeting of International Defense League, the following resolution was adopted and passed unanimously:

Be it resolved, That we, the peace loving people of the state of Colorado, do hereby protest in the landing of United States troops and any kind of warships, in the Nicaraguan waters or land, we believe that it is against the constitution that the steps taken by our military forces are ill-advised and without ample cause, and that the great mass of the working people of America, who love peace and harmony amongst and with all of the world, do not believe in the imperialistic policy of our country.

Therefore, We, the Denver local of the International Labor Defense Association, emphatically protest against the presence of our armed troops in Nicaragua and urge the full immediate withdrawal. We have enough hatred now against the United States.

Chairman.
Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.
WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Worker Correspondence

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

Jack Glass, New York worker correspondent, is awarded first prize this week for worker correspondence articles in The DAILY WORKER. His story appears on this page and gives details of hunting for a job in "prosperous America." He is awarded the splendid book by A. A. Heller, "Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia."

A worker correspondent of Campbell, Ohio, is awarded Lenin's book on "Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism" as second prize for the story telling of huge police activities at the Youngstown Sheet and Metal Works.

Another New York correspondent is awarded third prize. He will receive a copy of Yaroslavsky's book, "Lenin, His Life and Work."

THE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK

Workers! We want more and more stories from workers on conditions in American industry as they exist, and as YOU know so well. Write down that story today—get the facts—and send them in.

Three more valuable prizes are offered for next week. Here they are:

- FIRST—"Letters of Rosa Luxemburg," by Dolsen.
SECOND—"The Awakening of China," by Dolsen.
THIRD—"Strike Strategy," by William Z. Foster.

Send in that story today, worker! We want it! You want it!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER) YOUNG WORKER TELLS OF HARDSHIPS MET IN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT; IS VICTIM OF MANY TRICKS OF BOSSES

By JACK GLASS, Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—It was very cold. Rain was falling and the ground was muddy. I was walking on 36th St., looking for work. I walked all over and could get none.

I lost my job two weeks ago and could find none as yet. While walking I recalled how I was lousy off from the last job I had.

For about two weeks before the lay-off, the workers were waiting for "their slips." I was lucky and worked about two weeks more than most of the 6,000 others who were producing radios at 30 to 50 cents an hour. When I was laid off only about 100 were left in the factory to finish up and count the sets produced.

Look for Ads.
The first day I got the New York World. I looked at the boys' column and found something like this:

"Boy, strong, work in paper factory; \$14 to start. Apply before 8 a.m. at . . ."

When anybody did go down there he would find at least 50 "boys," some of them 22 years old. A little further down was this ad:

"Boy wanted in printing shop; chance to learn trade; must know something about printing; salary \$12. Apply at . . ."

In a different column you could see ads like this:

"Young man wanted, married or single; \$25 start; chance for ad-

vancement. Apply at . . ."

How They Do It.

I wanted to learn a trade so I applied at a place which asked for a boy wanting to learn the plumbing trade. I was there at 7 o'clock a.m. and was the only one. I waited for an hour outside in the frosty weather with plenty of snow on the ground. When the place was opened I was told to wait until the boss comes. I was nearly frozen, so I went inside. About 9:15 another boy came in. About 9:40 the boss came in and asked whether we knew anything about plumbing. "Of course not," we answered. He told us "nothing doing." He wanted somebody who knows something about the trade. Can you beat that? He wanted an experienced man and advertised for a boy!

Gets Job Finally.
I got a job on Thursday, answering an ad for a boy wanting to learn the printing trade. I worked there 2 1/2 days and wasn't in the shop more than half an hour. As soon as I came in from one delivery, another package (some of them weighing about 50 to 60 pounds) had to be delivered. Had I a chance to learn the trade? Never. In one place a job was refused me on account of being poorly dressed. They told me only "gentlemen preferred."



The next issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents will be out this Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. All who understand the Russian language are invited to attend.

Prolet-Tribune is issued regularly every month.

Photographs of the audience will be made and sent to the Soviet Union press.

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Two Letters to Our "Daily"

THE wide appeal of The DAILY Worker among all sections of the working class is strikingly shown in the following two letters. One is from an "industrial unionist," not a Communist as he specifically says, yet one who is glad to help "The Daily" because "it is really fighting for the workers." What better tribute could a working class paper require?

The other letter is from a ten-year-old little working class girl. This little girl, to whom the class struggle is a comparatively new thing, also understands that The DAILY WORKER fights in the interests of her class, the working class. Her lone dollar bill is no less significant than the contribution of the "industrial unionist."

The letters follow:
Hopes for Big "Daily."
Dear Comrades—I received a let-

(THIRD PRIZE WINNER) TAILORS FACED WITH DECREASE AFTER 'VICTORY'

Workers Realize Betrayal of Officers

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13. — A year ago the workers celebrated their victory over the International Tailoring Co., and were told that this settlement was the best which could ever be reached for the tailors. During the past year the workers have realized their betrayal in this settlement, while the International has been reducing their wages time and time again.

Shop Committee Complain.
A shop committee recently appeared before the local executive board, with a complaint against the demand for another reduction in wages based on a new scheme, that the firm is taking a cheap grade of work, and is therefore compelled to demand a twelve and a half per cent reduction on the garments. The committee stated that the cheap grade of work is only a scheme to exploit the workers, because under piece work there is not a question of cheap make, as the foreman who is in charge of the garments, does not accept any batch work, but demands the best quality of work of the tailors. The committee therefore demanded protection by the union against the new wage cut.

The executive board after a brief discussion, have decided for the "good and welfare" on the workers, and this matter was referred to the manager for his adjustment.

Some of the naive tailors really believe that Manager Beckerman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will stop reductions, while he collaborates with the employers against the members of the union.

Los Angeles School Head Militaristic, Outburst Reveals

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13. — In a letter to John D. Home, commander of American Legion Interstate Council, Mrs. Susan M. Dorsey, superintendent of Los Angeles school, disclaimed having any sympathy whatever with the anti-military speech made recently by Herbert Martin before local school teachers.

Mrs. Dorsey is hostile toward the Young Workers League, the Pioneers and the Junior Athlete League. She has stated, time and again, that these organizations must not be allowed to work among the school children. But youngsters, you know, are getting into the habit of doing things nowadays without a permit.

I. L. D. Affair Great Success in Steel Town

By a Worker Correspondent.
GARY, Ind., Jan. 13. — The entertainment and dance given by the Bulgarian branch of the I. L. D. in this steel trust stronghold was attended by over 500 people and was a great success.

Wm. F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, was greeted with great applause. In a short speech he exposed the murderous deeds of the capitalists of all countries in persecuting the labor movement and explained the need of the I. L. D.—the shield of the working class.

M. Popoff, a music student in North Western University, sang two songs much to the pleasure of the audience. Mr. Popoff, with a group of students of music, will appear again in Gary at a concert given by the Macedonian-Bulgarian Educational Society of Gary on January 23 in the Rumanian Hall, 2nd and Adams St.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

Two Letters to Our "Daily"

ter from you about the Birthday of The DAILY WORKER, I am sorry that I cannot help so much because I am only ten years old and cannot make so much money. I am going to send at least one dollar for The DAILY WORKER Birthday. I hope The DAILY WORKER will be a large paper.—Mary Karpi, Shelton, Conn.

Doing Good Job.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER.—You will please find enclosed a one dollar bill for your Birthday. I am not a Communist but am an industrial unionist and am glad to help any organization that is really fighting for the workers, by exposing the A. F. of L. and you are doing a pretty good job of it.—O. L. Garretson, South Dakota

DETROIT WOMEN'S FEDERATION DOES MUCH GOOD WORK

Working Class Women Are Active for Labor

By LENA ROSENBERG
(Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Federation of Working Class Women of Detroit held a special meeting where officers and committees were elected, and new delegates seated. Credentials from 12 women's organizations were brot in representing about 500 members.

Federation Active.
The reports from officers and delegates have proven that their was not a field of important activity for the workers that the federation as a whole and the branches individually have not considered and participated in.

Events in which it participated included the bakery drivers' strike in Detroit where members of the federation picketed until they forced the bosses to terms; Passaic strike in which hundreds of dollars were collected and much clothing and food sent; International Labor Defense for which money is collected, prisoners adopted, and taken care of; every demonstration that has been arranged by the I. L. D. the women have participated in; cloak makers' strike, money was collected and propaganda for the strike carried on, financial support for various workers' papers such as the Ukrainian Daily News, Vilnis, Russian workers' papers, DAILY WORKER and many others.

Will Hold Bazaar.
At this meeting a committee was also elected to print tickets for the annual bazaar which the federation holds on March 5, Woman's Day. This bazaar will take place at the New Workers' Home, 1343 E. Ferry Ave., Detroit, Mich. All friendly and sympathetic organizations are asked not to hold any affairs that might interfere with this arrangement for it is woman's day all over the world and we should make this bazaar a rousing success that the women's movement here may grow to even greater proportions.

Russian Council to Meet.
There will be a meeting of the Russian Council for the Protection of the Foreign Born on Sunday, the 16, at 1902 W. Division street. All Russian organizations are urged to send delegates to this meeting and become acquainted with the work which it intends to do.

The Manager's Corner

The American Mind.

"An astonishing plasticity or adaptability, and an equal suggestibility are the two impressions of American mentality which a visitor receives."

I. A. Richards of Cambridge University makes this comment in the current issue of Harpers Magazine. Of course, this bourgeois intellectual treats "the American mind" as if it were something suspended in a vacuum, unaffected by and isolated from all surrounding influences. Unfortunately he fails to point out the underlying economic forces of American economic life which have been the chief factors in building up this state of mind. American capitalism, comparatively vigorous and youthful, has inculcated among the American workers the ability to accept startling changes in their environment with little or no comment or signs of astonishment. Methods of production are revolutionized almost overnight. Huge construction projects are born almost before the eyes. The American workers have learned to accept these transformations as a matter of course.

It is true that the American workers have not inherited that rich legacy of revolutionary theory and tradition, of which the European workers can boast. But this is no reason for discouragement or lack of faith in the vast possibilities for revolutionary activity in America. To make up for his lack of theory, the American worker has developed a lively imagination, a go-getter spirit which enthusiastically, perhaps even rashly surmounts even the most formidable obstacles.

It is to this imaginative spirit which the Russian revolution has made a strong appeal. It is this suggestibility and mental daring, which The DAILY WORKER can arouse and move to tremendous achievements.

BERT MILLER.

Job, Job, Who's Got a Job? Too Old, Too Heavy, Too Many Is Answer Seeker Gets

By OSCAR S. POMEROY
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—"No, not quite so much unemployment as last year, but enough," said the Salvation Army relief officer, in response to the question if this winter was as hard as last.

No Work There.
To a request for work he said: "We have nothing just now, but I can send you to one of our homes. The pay is only three dollars a week, with room and board. That is the best I can do for you today. However, the board is good and substantial. Later maybe you can find a better job."

Is Too Old.
This was not the first place he had visited. At a restaurant with a "Dishwasher Wanted" sign in the window, "Too old for the job," was the answer to his application for the place.

When he answered an "ad" for an elevator man, he was told, "You are too heavy."

At the wharves the answer was,

"We're laying men off."

Nothing Doing.
At a fashionable store a cheap white collared slave nearly had a fit because he came in the front door and asked to see the manager. The manager heard the request made to the funkey and came to him. "I'm very sorry I can't give you something to do, but we are going to lay some help off." The look he gave the funkey pleased the applicant.

Again he was too old for a janitor's helper.
Six other places had just been filled. The applicant thought he was the worst "Jonnah" man in New York City, but he found hundreds of others who were willing to work, had not shared in Cal Coolidge's prosperity, and were glad to do anything to support themselves and keep them from panhandling and seeking charity.

GET A SUB.
Send in a Sub to The DAILY WORKER today.

Birthday Greetings from the Roxbury Lettish Club

The revolutionary Lettish workers of Roxbury, Mass., extend the warmest birthday greetings to The DAILY WORKER, the first Communist Daily in English, on the occasion of its third birthday.

NEW YORK, ATTENTION! MASK AND CIVIC BALL

of the
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Amalgamated Food Workers

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
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BERT MILLER

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Advertising rates on application.

How to Get Rich

If you are rich you have only yourself to blame! For confirmation of this gallant statement read the financial figures produced in the government suit against Senator James Couzens and other former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company, for collection of \$34,000,000 in taxes.

Senator Couzens had only \$900 when Henry Ford hit him up for a touch. Ford had pieces of engraved paper, called stock which he offered for cash. He sold the novelties at \$100 a shot. Couzens wanted another hundred to make an even thousand so he borrowed a hundred from his sister. Couzens held nine shares of stock and his sister held one.

This was in 1903 and without any effort on Couzens' part his nine shares increased and multiplied to 2,180 shares in 1919 for which Couzens received \$29,308,874.40. His sister's \$100 has now brought forth fruit to the value of \$1,000,000.

This is one of the ways money is made. Capitalist scribbles will hold out before the eyes of the American working class the prospect of getting rich quick, even tho for every individual who strikes it lucky thousands of disillusioned rainbow chasers go to an early grave, their hopes dashed against the rocks of reality.

What a picture to hold up before the eyes of the nation's youth? That nothing is worth while in life except the accumulation of wealth! Regardless of how it is amassed!

For every thousand that was added to the treasury of Senator Couzens thru the investment of that \$900, thousands of wage slaves were thrown on the scrap heap, the marrow extracted from their bones and the blood thinned in their veins, in Ford's factory prisons.

For the great majority of the people the hunt for wealth is a futile chase. The foxy type of human will always gather shekels under capitalism while the producer is lucky if he receives enough to live and pass on another consignment of wage slaves for the next generation. Only when this robber system is abolished and a socialist society built on its ruins will the accumulation of riches be eliminated as a goal for the individual. Then a citizen of society will be esteemed for what he contributes to the social fund and not by what he takes out of it.

The Socialists and Their Allies

The Tammany governor of New York state, the Tammany mayor of New York City, the president of the New York chamber and the labor-hating chiefs of the clothing industry all joined in putting on a harmonious concert of denunciation of the left wing leaders of the needle trades unions in New York, and praise for the leader of the clothing bosses who, in an unholy alliance with the socialist right wing leaders, waged a bitter war against the striking members of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Here is a united front from the boss down to the labor faker. In between, as servants of the boss, we have the capitalist officials of state and municipality.

We have continually stressed the existence of an alliance between the manufacturers and the reactionary labor leaders. The average well-informed worker is convinced of the truth of this charge, as far as the non-socialist labor fakers are concerned. But many of them are still under the spell of the title "socialist" which the right wing leaders of the needle trades unions carry on their lapels. But the socialist of today is part and parcel of the alliance between the employers, the labor officialdom and the government from the White House down to the smallest town in the United States. This alliance is directed against the interests of the masses and the fire of the allies is levelled against the left wing labor leaders who insist that the function of unionism is to fight against the bosses for better conditions for the workers and not merely furnish an excuse to the labor fakers for demanding a higher price from the employers for their treason to labor.

The yellow socialists are welcome to their allies. Daniel O'Connell, the famous Irish parliamentary orator, once said that whenever the British government had a good word to say about him, he went home and examined his conscience. We should suggest a similar soul-searching to the socialist leaders of the needle trades unions, but you cannot operate on a vacuum.

U. S. Gifts for China

Manila, Jan. 12.—The United States destroyer Edsall will depart for Shanghai as soon as it loads 3,000 hand grenades brought here by the transport Meigs. It is understood here that several destroyers of the Asiatic fleet have been ordered to be prepared to leave for Shanghai on short notice.

The above dispatch shows plainly that the Coolidge administration is equally bent on protecting the loot of the American imperialists in China and in Nicaragua.

Eugene Chen, foreign minister of the Cantonese government charged the United States with being a party to the unequal treaties forced upon China by superior force with the aid of the traitorous military brigades that are now being gradually driven out of business by the victorious Cantonese.

It is never too late for Uncle Sam to give new year gifts in the form of lethal weapons to protect the interests of Wall Street.

Borah, Wheeler, Reed and Huddleston have TALKED against the Coolidge-Kellogg policies in Nicaragua and Mexico. In the meantime U. S. marines are in Nicaragua and U. S. warships are ploughing the waters surrounding Mexico. Let's have a little ACTION, Messrs. Borah, Reed, Wheeler and Huddleston, unless you intend to prove that our suspicions of your sincerity are proven true.

If Secretary of the Treasury Mellon continues to poison the potential cannon fodder with adulterated hooch he may have no customers for the product of his distilleries when the eighteenth amendment is either repealed or completely ignored. Perhaps he is training them so that they can get happy on poisoned gas.

"Stop Thief!"

THANKS to the efforts of the German social-democratic lackeys of the entente, a fairy tale was printed in a great liberal organ in Great Britain some time ago. This fairy tale, after making the rounds of the various European editorial offices, finally retired to a place unknown and apparently gave up the ghost. The sensation did not last long, although it must be admitted that the wings of this fairy tale fluttered so beautifully as to give an illusion of truth.

According to an agreement between the military authorities of the Soviet Union and of Germany, several German firms built three factories a few years ago within the territory of the Soviet Union for the purpose of producing certain necessities of our defense, so runs the story. Amongst these things were aeroplanes, poison gas, shells, etc.

If the beautiful fairy tale had been supplied with these wings, then it would certainly never have been able to fly; its attempts would only have produced laughter. Its parents were also aware of this deficiency and they therefore added the following: The war material which was, or which will be produced in these factories, is only partly to be used for the defense of the Soviet Union, the greatest part of it is to be sent to . . . Germany!

A short while ago no less than six vessels loaded with all these good things, arrived in Sweden from Leningrad. In other words, these factories are working for the German reichswehr, and for the German black hundreds, thus driving a carriage and pair thru the Versailles treaty and assisting the cause of monarchism and nationalist reaction in Germany!

AFTER giving its readers shivers down the spine with this horrible nonsense replete with the English paper, (to which its friends had first of all dispatched the fairy tale) the Forward pathetically asked the Com-

munist workers: "Do you see now where the rifles and ammunition come from with which they shoot you down?" It turns out, as we see, that not Noske, the "bloodhound," not the social-democracy, but the Soviet Union, the country of the victorious socialist revolution, is the ally of those reactionary forces which throttle the German working class movement.

We always suspected that the German social-democracy, and in particular, its central organ, was on more than speaking terms with those craftsmen who produce anti-Soviet forgeries. The Forward has now proved this. We do not know whether the Forward occupies itself directly with this noble calling or whether the pupils and imitators of Drushelovsky and his friends do the work for it, but there is no doubt that this whole fairy story which has gone thru various editorial offices, is based upon forgeries.

THE disgusting attitude which the slanderers have taken towards their own dear fatherland, which they so scionously defended during the imperialist slaughter, does not interest us in the least in this connection. We are only interested in the accusation which is made against us. The accusation, that we are supporting German reaction and chauvinism; that we are assisting Germany to prepare for a war of revenge against the victors of yesterday, in other words, that we are the most dangerous enemies of democracy and of the peace of Europe. It is not pure coincidence, that these new "proofs" of our "red imperialism" are very much needed by the bourgeois governments at the moment, for all the neighbors of the Soviet Union are

arming feverishly, and strenuous attempts are being made to isolate and weaken the Soviet Union.

A few days ago our press reported upon the arming of Rumania by Italy. Whole trains loaded with war material euphemistically labelled "Italian fruit" are going over Austrian territory to the Danube. We know from British newspapers that these "fruit" consists of 50,000 rifles, 13 million rounds of ammunition, 3,000 machine guns, and machine parts of those destroyers ordered by Rumania in Italy at a cost of 300 million lire, the credit granted to Rumania in return for the treaty of "friendship" concluded with Italy, with a view to guaranteeing the very least the neutrality of Rumania in case of war between Italy and Jugoslavia, the companion of Rumania in the Little Entente. We know also that in agreement with Jugoslavia, Greece has the right to transport war materials delivered to its harbors, over Jugoslavia territory, to Poland. Further, the neighbors of the Soviet Union, the Baltic countries and Poland, have been solemnly permitted by a decision of the International armament conference in 1925, to maintain secrecy concerning their armaments. In contradiction to the other powers participating in conference. The aim of this was to prevent the Soviet Union from knowing the stage of their armaments and the names of those gracious powers who supply them with their arms.

By Great Britain to the conference of ambassadors—to prohibit Germany to export bolters for sea-going vessels and lathes capable of serving for the production of shells—we have a picture of definite technical preparation for war against the Soviet Union on the part of all the countries bordering upon the Soviet Union with the assistance of the "democratic" great powers with Great Britain at the head. We place Great Britain at the head of

this combination, because even the treaty between Italy and Rumania giving the latter the possibility of arming itself, was made with the knowledge and approval of Great Britain, which sanctioned in Livorno the proclamation of an Italian protectorate over Albania and consequently also the possibility of war with Jugoslavia and its consequences including the military and political rapprochement between Italy and Rumania.

And now, as it is necessary to put up a smoke-screen to mask all this, the obliging Forward shouts "Stop thief!" in the usual manner and ushers a series of forgeries into being to prove that the enemy of peace is the Soviet Union which is allegedly manufacturing war material with the assistance of German firms, which is co-operating secretly with the official and the black German reichswehr and which has practically concluded a military alliance with the German government. The English newspaper of which we have already spoken, also declared that a secret military convention exists between the Soviet government and the German military authorities, and the Berliner Tageblatt which attempted to refuse all these inventions, could think of nothing better to say in defense of its government, than "the lie that a few years ago the Soviet government proposed such a military alliance. Such a military alliance did not and does not exist, either as a proposal or as a fact, but it had to be invented in order to provide a further invention, i. e. that the military authorities in the Soviet Union and in Germany are co-operating with each other, with a more or less believable basis.

On the whole, we consider that the German social-democracy has well earned its keep from the entente. It has earned the right to receive the noble peace prize, at least next year, for this year it has already been presented to equally worthy recipients.

Anti-Alien Bill Is Masked Attack Against Unionism

By EDITH RUDQUIST.

THE Aswell bill purports to be aimed only at the alien population of America, but upon closer analysis its provisions are found to be of vital concern to every worker, alien or native; especially every worker who is a trade unionist.

It was shortly after the "red scare" of 1920 that the first of the anti-alien bills was introduced in congress. It was then that to be a rather easy thing to put across such legislation because the bulk of America's native population actually believed every word the capitalist press printed about the "vicious reds, bolsheviks and anarchists," and these laws seeking to fingerprint, register and photograph the aliens were said to be "for the protection of the natives against the onslaught of this undesirable element." These earlier bills evidently didn't pass muster in the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization where they were sent for further consideration.

The Aswell Bill Against the American Workers.

The Aswell bill however, stands a good show of being accepted verbatim. Its provisions outwardly appear less flagrant, its language is milder but the purpose sought for is there, i. e., discrimination, not only against alien workers but against all workers, alien and native alike.

Its aims thus being properly veiled and containing sufficient technical legal phraseology to get the necessary loop-holes, no doubt its constitutionality will be upheld and the committee will recommend its adoption to congress.

Smoke Screening.

The commissioner of immigration recently showed surprise that anyone should protest against the anti-alien bills, saying, "American citizens are frequently called upon to record themselves upon official registers. Any sound and responsible government would expect and require that resident aliens should 'similarly' indicate their willingness to become and remain a law abiding part of the population by properly submitting themselves to enrolment in official records." This is the sort of propaganda broadcast by the capitalist press to blind the natives as to the true issues involved. Every American worker, every trade unionist must become fully aware of the fact that neither the Aswell bill, nor the other anti-alien bills are for the protection of the natives, but are vicious schemes for blacklisting all workers so as to better be able to hinder, yes, even stop all trade union and other class conscious activity of the workers.

Attacking Trade Unionism.

Section 6 of the act requires among other things that "whenever any alien is temporarily absent from the district in which he is registered he shall report at such times and places and give such information in regard to his movements as may be required." What sort of information will be required? Political and trade union activity, most essentially. What effect would this have? Suppose a state federation of labor is to have a convention. Before an elected delegate (if an alien) can attend he must report his intention to the registering officer in his district and obtain

his leave to go, giving "such information in regard to his movements as may be required." What an easy matter it would be with the able assistance of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy to prevent militant trade unionists from actively participating at important conventions and meetings; of keeping the choice of the rank and file away from such deliberations; to control thru questioning the aliens the work and activity of every labor organization; to spy upon and keep a close watch over every radical movement in this country. A clever and round-about way of preventing the constitutional guarantee of free speech and assembly. All speakers and organizers would become taboo except those officially sanctioned by the bosses, i. e., the bosses' own lackeys and paid labor lieutenants.

The bill goes even further and would make practically impossible the attendance of trade unionists to their own meetings. Section 5 provides for the dividing of the U. S. into districts "each as far as practical containing a post office" and that "each alien shall register in the district in which he resides." (i. e., post

office district). How many trade union members live in the same post office district that their union meets? Not many . . . and yet, if you want to go to a meeting, to be "temporarily absent" from your registered district, you must—according to the Aswell bill—report before you go and answer questions as to where you are going and why.

\$5,000 Fine—Two Years in Jail.
To go without the registering officer's permission would mean a \$5,000 fine, imprisonment for not more than two years—or both! (See Section 2.)

To prevent the alien membership from actively participating in trade union work is a deadly blow to unionism, made with full knowledge of the fact that, up to the present, it is just this element that comprises by far the largest percent of the active fighting class conscious militants, the very element upon whom the American capitalists eject their most bitter venom and hatred; the upholders of that class conscious spirit which the capitalist class must extinguish at any cost, regardless of its being American or "imported."

Give Them the Union, Give Them the Union!

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN



GLOAMAKERS: Are we to let such worthless in to a workers' meeting?

Prevents Naturalization of Militants.

To urge each alien unionist to become naturalized as soon as possible—the duty of every revolutionary worker—would not help matters much after the passing of the Aswell bill because its provisions are a barrier to the naturalization of militant workers. Section 11 provides that the record of registration shall contain "any information bearing upon the fitness of such alien for citizenship." This certificate shall be surrendered to the judge of the Court of Naturalization (Section 9). With the information recorded on the certificate that he is a fighting militant; with record of his participating in strikes; of his arrests for picketing, etc., he is not likely to be "found qualified" (Section 8) for citizenship.

Thus by ostensibly legislating against the foreign born workers the bosses will be better able to force damnable conditions, open shop and a lower standard of living on all workers, native and foreign born. This sinister scheme for disorganizing the labor movement, for preventing the organization of the unorganized, for making ineffectual blunt weapons of the trade unions would mean the disruption of every progressive labor movement, a severe blow to America's working class.

A United Front Against the Anti-Alien Bills.

Every trade unionist should take these matters up for serious debate in their respective unions; send vigorous protests, calling attention to these facts, to their press (trade union papers, weeklies, monthlies, etc.); broadcast the contents and consequences of the anti-alien bills thru every possible channel; urge the district and state organizations to send in protests and participate in the organization of a mass movement for protection of the foreign born, against the anti-alien bills. Only by intensive and systematic publicity can the organized labor movement be rallied, presenting a united front which will destroy this cleverly planned offensive of the bosses, and forcing them to retreat!

Call Mass Meeting in Cleveland to Explain Industry in Russia

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A mass meeting of all workers in Cleveland has been called by the Russian Technical School for Sunday, Jan. 16, at Gaithe's Hall, 6006 St. Clair avenue. The subject will be "How can you go to the U. S. S. R.?" H. Schmidt from Detroit will be the main speaker. He is a member of the Soviet American Tractor corporation. The meeting is at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Admission is 10 cents.

Crew Is Rescued.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 13.—Trapped all night in a terrible blow aboard the stranded freighter Pompan, the crew of eighteen were rescued today by the coast guard crew of the Brenton's Reef station. The coast guardsmen, battling high seas and heavy winds, finally worked their one-hundred-foot boat, the Eagle, to the side of the vessel, which ran onto the reef off Rose Island, a mile from Newport, yesterday afternoon.



A NEW NOVEL

Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair.

So then Vee went up into the air. This fellow had been worming secrets out of Bunny! And when Bunny stated firmly that he had never mentioned the matter to Dan or to any other of his radical friends, Vee cried, "Oh, my God! My God! You poor, naive, trusting soul!" She went on like that. It was proof positive of the cunning of these dangerous reds, that they should be able to keep him in ignorance while they used him for an oil well, and pumped him dry! In Vee's view of the matter, it now became the utmost urgency that Annabelle and Vee should not find out that Bunny knew this rascal journalist and had actually helped to support him. If they found out, it would be all over with their friendship, they would be sure they had been basely betrayed or at least that Bunny was such a scatter-brain that it was unsafe to have him about. Vee wanted to be loyal and romantic and melodramatic, just like one of her "continues." And Bunny was bored, and told her that Dad had probably told Vee all about the matter at the time that he, Bunny, had told his father.

So the young oil prince did not ask the "natural-born aristocrat" to marry him. No, he went off and was wretchedly unhappy, because he ached for Vee whenever he was away from her and yet they seemed to be always having violent emotional crises and having to make it up with tears. There was no way for him to avoid trouble, except to give up the radical movement; and it was a fact that intellectually nothing else appealed to him. He wanted to see Paul, and argue with him and present a score of new objections to the Workers Party! He wanted to take Rachel to meet Paul and Ruth, and hear the arguments that would fly fast and furious, when Rachel set forth her opinion of the left wing insanity. He wanted to go to the meetings of the "Ypels," the Young Peoples' Socialist League, of which Rachel had recently taken on the duties of secretary—here was real education, young folks who actually wanted to use their minds, and took ideas with the seriousness that other students reserved for football and fraternity politics.

Of all the people Bunny knew, it appeared just now that only one was perfectly successful and completely happy, and that was Eli Watkins, prophet of the Third Reich. For the Lord had carried out to the letter the promise revealed to the runners of the Bible Marathon, a great banker had secretly provided the money for the great new tabernacle. Now the structure was completed, and was opened amid such glory to the Lord as had never been witnessed in this part of the world.

Southern California is populated for the most part by retired farmers from the middle west, who have come out to die amid sunshine and flowers. Of course, they want to die happy, and with the assurance of sunshine and flowers beyond; so Angel City is the home of more wierd cults and doctrines—you couldn't form any conception of it till you came to investigate. To run your eye over the pages of performances advertised in the Sunday newspapers would cause you to burst into laughter or tears, according to your temperament. Wherever three or more were gathered together in the name of Jesus or Buddha or Zoroaster, of Truth or Light or Love, of New Thought or Spiritualism or Psychic Science—there was the beginning of new revelation, with mystical, inner states of bliss and esoteric ways of salvation.

Eli had advantages over most of these spiritual founders. In the first place, he had been a real shepherd of flocks and herds, and there are age-old traditions attaching to this profession. Also it was symbolically useful; what Eli had done to the goats he was now doing to the human goats of Angel City, gathering them into the fold and guarding them from the cruel wolf, Satan. He had taken to carrying a shepherd's crook on the platform, and with his white robes and the star shining in his yellow hair, he would call the flocks, just as he had done upon the hills, and when he passed the collection plate, they would do the shearing off themselves.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Committee Approves Bill to Cut the Postal Rates on Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The McKellar proposal to restore second class mail rates to the 1920 basis was approved by the senate post office committee by a vote of 10 to 2. The bill provides a \$7,000,000 reduction in postal rates upon newspapers. The 1920 rates were 1½ cents for each two ounces. The present rate is 2 cents for each two ounces.

The New Magazine

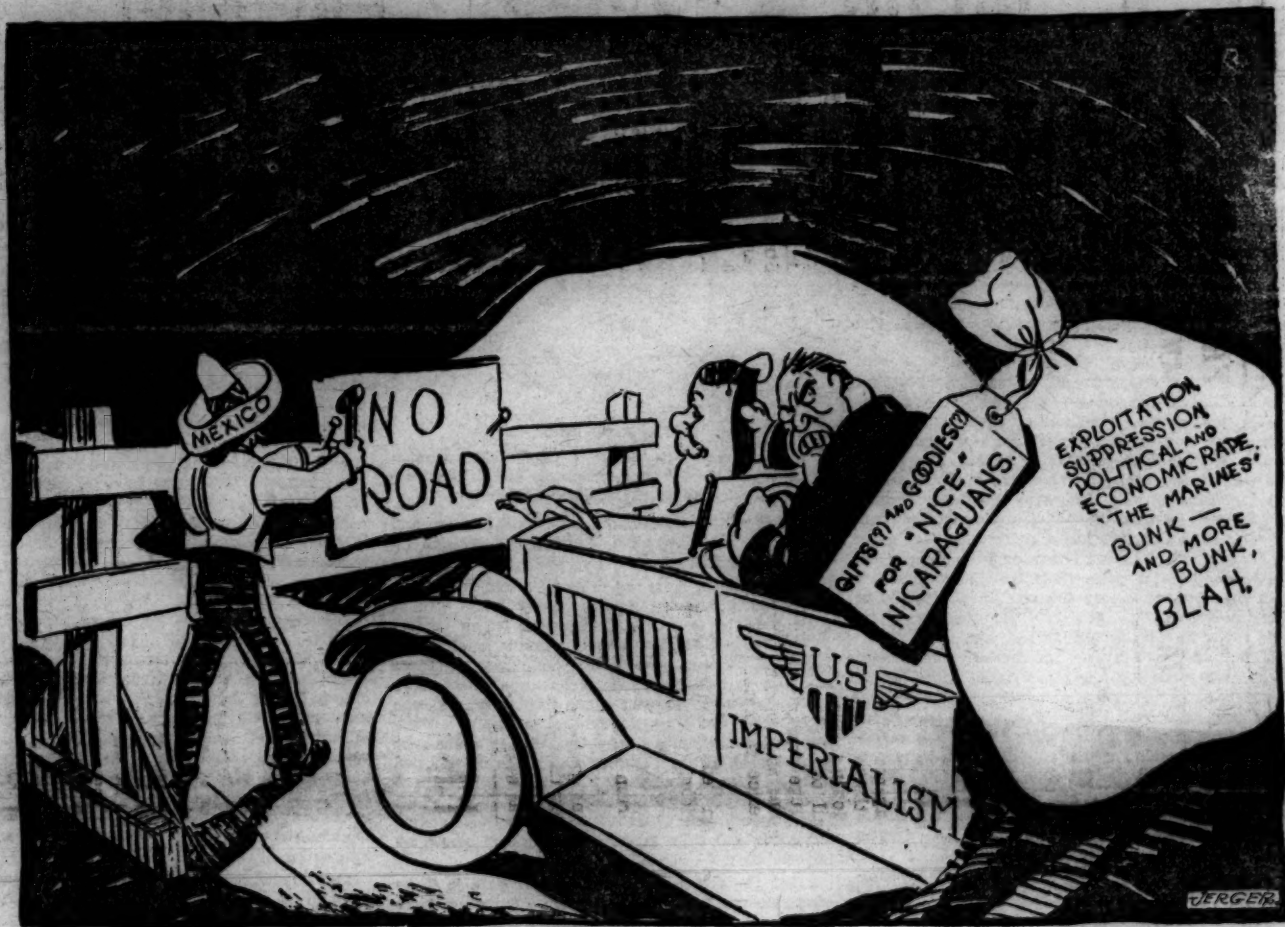
Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1927



In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THOSE who have seen Lenin's body in the mausoleum in the Red Square can tell you that he looks like a healthy child asleep and there is even the suggestion of a twinkle in his eyes and a smile on his lips. A spiritualist would immediately jump to the conclusion that Lenin is inclined to laugh his head off at the troubles which beset the imperialist powers all over the world. Of course this would be nonsense, nevertheless were it possible for Lenin to step over to the headquarters of the Communist International on the other side of the Kremlin he would chuckle audibly, as he read reports of the situation in China, the upsurge of sentiment in Latin America against United States aggression, the continued vigor of the sentiment for independence in the Philippine Islands, the slumbering revolt in India and Egypt, the bitter clashes between the imperialist powers over a division of the loot, between Great Britain and the United States, Great Britain and France and to a lesser degree between Italy and Great Britain, between Italy and France, between the United States and Europe as a whole, and between the United States and Japan, between the United States and France, etc.

IT is true that the capitalist system is not as greedy today as it was a few years after the war but its pulse is low and its temperature is mounting dangerously. Only the United States of all the capitalist powers retains a healthy economic system, but let no one think that American capitalism will escape the fate that is overcoming the same economic system in other countries. Crisis follows crisis in quick succession in Europe. The military establishments are becoming a greater drain than ever on their resources and armaments mean only one thing, and that is war. The capitalists know that another war will be a Waterloo for them but they can no more avoid this fate than a person can avoid death.

THE two outstanding events of the year in the revolutionary struggle against capitalism have been the British general strike and the miners'

strike and the Chinese revolution. Both events hit British imperialism deadly blows. It is true that the miners lost because of the perfidy of the right wing labor leaders, but there was no victory for the British capitalists. The strike left them weakened and it also left a heritage of hate behind it that will come down on their heads in the near future like the stroke of doom. The weakening of British power resulting from the strike shackled England's ability to exert any considerable strength against the Chinese who have been amusing themselves kicking British soldiers all over the scenery, much to the indignation of the British settlers who have never seen such a thing happen before. It is true that British soldiers, when confronted with troops of industrial nations like Germany proved that they could run as well as the rest, which is nothing to their discredit since there is no glory in being brave fighting for capitalism. On the other hand the British working-class have proven themselves to be among the best soldiers of the international army of labor as they showed by the bulldog tenacity with which they held out for nine months in the great coal strike.

BUT the Chinese! How come that they should suddenly develop such combativeness? British, Japanese, American and French exploiters were having a picnic sweating profits out of Chinese bodies. And the Chinese dared not protest. To organize a labor union meant death to the organizers and to many of the rank and file as an example to others. Did the foreigners not have their own courts in which to try Chinese who disobeyed them? Did they not collect taxes and practically rule the country outside of allowing a puppet government to rule in Peking until the rise to power of the Cantonese, who are now pushing forward on the way to the unification of China.

IN this great turning point in the life of China the people of that down-trodden country had only one power to look to for a friendly hand: the great power of the workers and peasants of the

Soviet Union. While the capitalist powers were drawing the life blood out of the Chinese masses and humiliating them socially and diplomatically, the Soviet Union was abrogating all the old unequal treaties and placing the Chinese nation on a basis of full diplomatic equality with the Soviet Union by giving its representative in Peking the title of ambassador. The imperialist powers considered this act of decency a provocation and rallied against Russia for spoiling their game. Today, there is every reason to believe that within a year the Cantonese troops will be in Peking and there will be nothing left to the foreign powers except their Manchurian base, granting that Chiang-Tao-Lin survives the revolutionary whirlwind.

MOST important of all the gains of the year is the great strides made by the Soviet Union, economically and politically. The industries of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic have increased in productivity, the standard of living of the masses has increased and the political power of the Soviet government has gained internally and externally. Even the most optimistic of the paid anti-Soviet propagandists of imperialism no longer drone their monotonous predictions of impending Soviet disaster. The emigres who lived at the expense of wealthy reactionary American and British Soviet haters, no longer draw the pay checks. Their delusory dirges of alleged Soviet woes no longer poison the political atmosphere.

THE Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the brain and backbone of the Soviet government, has succeeded in overcoming all obstacles placed in the way of its greater consolidation. Even outstanding figures, some of them with names that had a conjuring effect on the masses a few years ago, came to grief before the iron discipline of the Communist Party. When the internal differences over questions of policy became acute, the hopes of the imperialist powers arose, only to fall speedily when they learned that those once-powerful leaders did

(Continued on page 2)

The Youth and the Fight Against Militarism

By JOHN WILLIAMSON.

It is not enough that we study and know of Lenin, only as the leader of the mighty Russian Revolution. We must study the contributions of Lenin, both in theory and practice and be able to apply them to our respective situations. One of these basic questions is the attitude of the working class to militarism.

Thru our knowledge of the very basis of capitalism with its historical growth and its intensified antagonisms in the present imperialist epoch, we know that WAR is inevitable. Today the clashing economic interests of Great Britain, the United States and the all-powerful capitalist countries are driving them rapidly to a struggle, which can only find its ultimate expression in WAR. The immediate situation in relation to Wall Street and Latin America is not a contradiction to this rivalry between Britain and America, but one of the symptoms of its development and the preparation of the United States for such an event.

At home we are acquainted with the internal preparations for such events. The rapid increase of 250 per cent in military, naval and aircraft expenditures within the U. S. A. from the years 1913 to 1925; the institution of C. M. T. C.'s on a growing scale each year; the R. O. T. C. system introduced into the public school system; the planned out scheme of economic reserves (factories, etc.) on a national scale and many other facts that could be piled up as proof.

"Pacifism" Raises Its Head.

The cries of "Disarmament," "Pacifism," "National Defense Only," etc., have found loud expression recently, just as we have in the past found this agitation the keener immediately prior to armed conflicts. History teaches us that these slogans and the people who advocate them generally "blow up" when confronted with concrete situations. In fact, the majority of them become the worst jingo and enemies of the working class, vying with each other to demonstrate their patriotism and the sincere elements continue to raise their false slogans which only can help to create illusions in the minds of their audiences. We need only remember the jingoistic social patriots during the last war.

TODAY in America this anti-militarist sentiment has unfortunately found too much leadership in the petty-bourgeois liberal elements. Such organizations as the National Student Forum, The League for Industrial Democracy, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the American Federation of Youth and the dozens of other similar pacifist organizations have taken the helm. Our Communist Youth Movement partially fell into the mistake of allowing such elements to assume leadership in this activity—a most drastic mistake which must be changed.

What are the reasons for this popular anti-militarist crusade among the petty bourgeoisie. Primarily the fact that the burden of this great increase of armaments has been shifted, thru taxation, onto the shoulders of the working class and the petty bourgeoisie, and the latter have reacted more vigorously.

Other motives which contribute, are the general post-war horror of war and militarism, which especially finds expression in the ranks of the intelligentsia (students).

Amongst the unskilled workers, the fact that in every labor struggle, whether of local or national importance, the military is arrayed against them, creates resentment and bitterness.

As a last fact we must brand many of these efforts as a conscious policy of betrayal of the workers by presentation of fine phrases and slogans and premises which divert their immediate attention from a militant policy against militarism.

THE basis of this agitation conducted and led by the petty bourgeois liberal elements is pacifism. Such a theory treats militarism as some separate phenomena which can be abolished at will, without recognizing the basic truth that militarism is one of the main pillars of capitalism and cannot be attacked without attacking capitalism itself. Pacifism, theoretically and practically, is a utopia.

The Leninist Position.

IN the period of 1914-17 when the bulk of the Social-Democracy had capitulated and only a few left wing sections maintained their revolutionary program, the question of the attitude of the proletariat towards militarism was on the order of the day. At that time in the ranks of the revolutionary Socialist Youth movement, which was carrying on the attack against capitalist militarism under the leadership of Liebknecht, much confusion reigned. Today in our own Communist movement we can re-



The Fatal Bite.

cord the fact that the real Communist position towards militarism has received too little attention and no study by the militant workers.

In this period Lenin raised principal questions and today they represent the Communist position towards militarism:

1. Are we against all wars? Lenin answered, "Socialists cannot be against every war without ceasing to be Socialists." He went on to explain that in the period of imperialism the national minorities and colonial peoples are suppressed by force and they in turn must answer by force. Such wars must receive the support of the proletariat. A case in question would be the present defensive hostilities by the Nicaraguan republican forces against the U. S. armed forces. The working class of America must do everything possible to aid such resistance to the armed forces of American imperialism. (This is a concrete case where the liberal slogans became worthless and they in turn will support American imperialism).

Again there is the question of civil wars in those countries where the workers are seizing or have already seized power. The workers of Soviet Union have their Red Army in order to protect their revolution. The pacifist would have the workers and peasants of Russia lay down their arms and be drowned in blood, as in Finland, Hungary or Germany. The Communist, the working class position, has no such sophist illusions: The revolution must protect and guard itself by a better armed force as long as world capitalism exists. The Communist position is not a humanitarian one. As Lenin said, "An op-



pressed class which does not strive for the knowledge of arms, for the practice of arms, for the possession of arms, such an oppressed class is only worthy to be oppressed, maltreated and regarded as a slave class."

2. The inevitability of wars under capitalism, especially in the epoch of imperialism. The contentions of the Communists on this point that all wars have their economic basis, either in securing new lands for exploitation or spheres of influence for distribution of manufacturers' products or for cheaper raw materials, etc., is now even proclaimed in various degrees in the flood of new bourgeois literature concerning the relationship of America and Europe in connection with the last war. The pacifists in their propaganda neglect this completely, and propagate the possibility of abolishing militarism without mentioning capitalism. Thus they create illusions of the worst character in the minds of the workers.

3. Unmerciful unmasking of bourgeois pacifism. Connecting this with the immediate American situation, we must in relation to the previous paragraph, unmask such organizations as the openly imperialist Y. M. C. A. when it talks "peace," and just as ardently expose the real character of the pacifists of all other brands.

4. Defense of the Fatherland. Experience has taught us that just these elements who raise pacifist meaningless slogans today, in time of crisis, are the conscious lackeys of big capital in mobilizing the workers for the slaughterest between respective capitalist countries. At that time the slogan they use is, "Defense of the Fatherland." Such a slogan is a death warrant to the workers. The workers have no "Fatherland," under capitalism. Only by turning the imperialist wars into revolutionary civil wars will the proletariat have a workers' "fatherland" like the present Soviet Union, which they will defend with all means and at all costs. This point is the kernel of the whole Communist attitude towards war, in recognition of the causes of war and the historical connection of war with the present social system. In order to further this, the Communist position is not to run away from the army but to work inside the army. Lenin said, "To preach the 'demand' or better, the dream of 'disarmament,' at the present time, when obviously and clearly before the eyes of all of us the only legitimate and revolutionary war, the civil war against the imperialist bourgeoisie is preparing in the hands of the bourgeoisie itself, is but the expression of despair" and again (referring to work inside the army), "If one has not prepared such a propaganda in connection with the present war one should cease to mouth the great phrases about the revolutionary international, about the war against war."

The Communist Youth Movement is not alone interested in anti-militarism but together with the Communist Party conducts its activities in line with the policies of Lenin.

At this time the concrete application of these policies to America means work along the following general lines:

(a) The Y. W. L. as the leader of the working class youth must take the leadership of the anti-militarist movement out of the hands of the petty bourgeois liberal elements, such as the Students Forum, etc.

(b) In taking the leadership the young workers must be mobilized for the struggle together with the student elements but the first must be the basis.

(c) The policy of the Communist Youth Movement which it must never cease propagating must be that laid down by Lenin.

(d) United Front movements must be encouraged and promoted on a local scale on concrete issues. These must rally primarily the working class youth forces, either unorganized or thru the trade union movement.

(e) Continuation of a struggle against the C. M. T. C. and demanding in its place a four weeks paid vacation annually for all young workers. Oppose the R. O. T. C.

In the Wake of the News

(Continued from page 1)

not succeed in swinging the party from its Leninist moorings. With the differences in the Communist Party substantially smothered, with a surpassingly good grain collection and an increase of industrial productivity, together with the spread of Soviet influence in the Orient, there is reason to believe that the coming year will see the Soviet Union making strides forward that will surpass the most optimistic hopes of its friends. And this despite an almost complete financial blockade of the capitalist world. The Soviet Union has taken socialism out of the abstract heavens and brought it down to a concrete foundation.

FRANCE and Italy are growling at each other across the frontiers like two hungry wolves quarreling over a carcass. The former loving allies are now deadly enemies. Italy wants French colo-



Marshal Pilsudski.

nies in northern Africa and while England does not care who licks France a strong Italy on the Mediterranean would not make things any safer for Britain's water route to India. No matter what those brigands do; no matter even if they were concerned over peace, they will always find themselves in those contradictions which are bound to sound the death-knell of the robber system. But those contradictions must be given assistance. The workers of the world must organize nationally and internationally to kick the system into the historical cesspool and build on its ruins the socialist state of the producers. Under the leadership of the Communist International, one of Lenin's great contributions to the workers of the world, the proletariat of all countries are forging the political weapons thru which the killers will be able to free themselves from the thrall of wage slavery. The third anniversary of Lenin's death finds Leninism more potent than ever, and the prospects for a complete victory of labor and subject peoples brighter.

Lenin's Greatest Legacy—The Soviet State

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

EVERY extension of the franchise in the Union of Socialist Soviet republics, every evidence of the further entry of the villages and the peasantry into more active participation in the government of the Soviet Union, is hailed by the socialist and capitalist press as proof of the disruption of the working class dictatorship.

Upon the basis of these phenomena, freely admitted by the leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and initiated by them, the counter-revolutionists of the world build a whole structure of bouyant hopes to be realized when the "simple peasantry" has overwhelmed the "Communist Terror."

The "Marxians" of the second international, now in the camp of the capitalist class, hold out to their allies this will-o-the-wisp of the collapse of the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union and today this is about the sole consolation the imperialists of the world have when they are forced to witness the growing might of this rich heritage Lenin left the Russian masses and the rest of the world's tolling millions.

Periodically we hear of "new concessions" forced from the government by the peasantry, of the extension of rank and file control of the unions, of a lessening of the restrictions on social activities, etc. The capitalist press rejoices and the socialist press publishes rapturous predictions of the downfall of the Soviet government.

On the anniversary of the death of Nicolai Lenin, whose genius rescued the revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels from the revisionists of the second international, and who charted unerringly the course the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union is following, it is of interest to show, as Lenin showed at a time when the safety of the Russian revolution, meeting invading imperialist armies on all fronts, hung in the balance, that the so-called concessions to the peasantry in the form of increased electoral participation, the new activity of the villages in political and cultural life, the extension of democracy in the unions, etc., represents not a growing weakness but a growing strength of the revolution.

The second international abandoned the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist state, twisted and distorted the Marxian teaching concerning the role of the state. To them government became a permanent institution which, by an evolutionary process consisting of securing minor reforms from time to time, would take on a socialist character.

Having decided that the role of the socialist parties was to work within the capitalist government, their last thought was of destroying this instrument of oppression.

As Bucharin says in his "Lenin as a Marxist": "If these Marxist 'epigones' took into account certain new changes in the domain of the capitalist order, of the inter-relation between economics and politics, if they examine under their theoretical magnifying glass some new phenomena in the realm of current life, then they would on principle always take into consideration these new phenomena from one aspect, from the aspect of THE INCORPORATION OF THE WORKING CLASS ORGANIZATIONS INTO THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF CAPITALIST MECHANICISM IN AN EVOLUTIONARY MANNER. (Emphasis in the original.)

"Ultimately," continues Bucharin, "the whole revolutionary substance of revolutionary Marxism began to melt away."

When the Bolsheviks took power in Russia, the social-democratic leaders failed to recognize that here was the most powerful living example of applied Marxism. They charged everything from anarchism and Blanquism to outright aid to capitalism against the Bolsheviks and today, when the working class of Russia, aided by the peasantry, has ruled for ten years under the leadership of the Communist Party, they still refuse to recognize this proletarian power as the concrete expression of the Marxian formula:

The state, that is, the proletariat organized as the ruling class.

Lenin, especially in his "The State and Revolution," drove to cover the "Marxists" who had prostituted Engels' sentence, "The state will not be abolished; it will wither away," on which the social-democracy had built almost entirely its whole theory of "peaceful, evolutionary progress towards socialism," but he also disarmed the anarchists to whom the sacred character of the capitalist state visualized by the socialists had been of great value in their anti-state campaigns.

Lenin says in this great work:

"The first fact has been established with complete exactness by the whole theory of evolution, indeed, by the whole of science—a fact which the Utopians forgot, however, and which is now forgotten by the present opportunists, afraid of the socialist revolution—that is, historically, there must undoubtedly be a special stage or epoch of TRANSITION from capitalism to Communism. (Emphasis in the original.)

Then Lenin quotes Marx, whose teaching on this subject conveniently had been forgotten or hidden by the "evolutionary socialists."

"Between capitalist and Communist society, there lies a period of revolutionary transformation from the former to the latter. A stage of political transi-

tion corresponds to this period, and the state during this period can be no other than the REVOLUTIONARY DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT." (Emphasis in the original.) But Lenin was not content with quoting Marx. He explains how Marx came to this conclusion:

"This conclusion Marx bases on an analysis of the role played by the proletariat in modern capitalist society, on the FACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS SOCIETY and on the IRRECONCILABILITY OF THE ANTAGONISTIC INTERESTS OF the proletariat and capitalist class." (Emphasis mine.)

The history of the whole struggle in and of the Soviet Union, where the revolution has been victorious, and in Germany, Italy, Finland and Bulgaria, where it has so far been defeated, since Lenin brot



Bucharin

Stalin

Rykov

a re-birth of revolutionary Marxism, proves to the hilt the correctness of the conclusions of these twin giants of the class struggle.

It is a dictatorship of the working class supported by the peasantry that rules in Russia—democracy for the masses, rule of the most rigid kind for the enemies of the workers.

It is for this reason that there is so much rejoicing in capitalist and socialist circles when alleged evidences of a weakening of the working-class power are brought forward.

But we workers need pay attention to the mouthings of the workers' enemies only to laugh them to scorn. Lenin here too wrested revolutionary Marxism from the hands of its defilers and brought the Marxian teachings sharply to the attention of the conscious workers. He tore loose the deceptive veil with which the leaders of the second international had covered the Marxian theory of the state in the transition period, proved that only AFTER the working class headed by its revolutionary party has taken power does the state begin to "wither away."

Said Engels:

"The first act of the (proletarian) state, in which it really acts as the representative of the whole of society, namely the assumption of control over the means of production on behalf of society, is also its last independent act as a state. The interference of the authority of the state with social relations will then become superfluous in one field after another, and will finally cease of itself. The state will not be abolished; it will wither away."

But this withering away of the state does not take place while the revolution is still in combat with its class enemies—whether these be internal enemies—the remnants of the old ruling class—or external enemies in the shape of imperialist nations. In the Soviet Union the revolution has not yet been completed—it is in the transition stage and there is not full democracy for all members of society, but only for the working class.

Lenin says:

"... in using the term 'withering away,' Engels quite clearly and definitely refers to the period AFTER 'the taking over of the means of production by the state on behalf of the whole of society,' that is, after the Social Revolution. We all know that the proletarian form of the state is an absolutely complete democracy. But it never enters the head of any of the opportunists who shamelessly distort Marx that Engels deal here with the withering away of the democracy. At first sight this seems very strange. But it will only be unintelligible to one who has not reflected on the fact that democracy is also a state and that consequently democracy will disappear when the state disappears. Only a revolution can 'destroy' the capitalist state. The state in general, that is, most complete democracy, can only wither away."

Is there alarm over the "withering away" even of democracy—that shibboleth of the capitalist class and its dupes? Does this seem to approach the wild dreams of the anarchists with their visions of the destruction of "the state" in one fell swoop and the ushering in of perfect freedom over night?

But Lenin was nothing if not clear. He comes back to what after all is the main point for workers at present—the role of the working class state in the transition period and says:

"Again, during the TRANSITION from capitalism to Communism, suppression is still necessary; but in this case it is the suppression of the minority of exploiters by the majority of exploited. A special instrument, a special machine for suppression—that is, the state—is necessary, but this is now a transitional state, no longer a state in the ordinary sense of the term. For the suppression of the minority... by those who were BUT YESTERDAY wage slaves, is a matter comparatively so easy, simple and natural, that IT WILL COST FAR LESS BLOODSHED THAN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE RISINGS OF THE SLAVES, SERFS OR WAGE LABORERS, AND WILL COST THE HUMAN RACE FAR LESS. And it is compatible with THE DIFFUSION OF DEMOCRACY OVER SUCH AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE NATION that the need for any SPECIAL MACHINERY will gradually cease to exist."

One has only to read the biased stories carried by the capitalist press about conditions in the Soviet Union to understand that there is less need for SPECIAL MACHINERY to suppress the capitalist class and its agents in Russia today, for instance, than there was when the workers, led by the Bolsheviks, took power in 1917. Arthur Darling, Yale University professor, writing in Current History for January on the economic report of the Soviet Union, says, for instance, that the burden of proof that progress is not being made in the Soviet Union will soon be upon its enemies.

Multitudes of similar utterances could be given, but it is necessary only to point to the abolition of "war Communism"—compulsory labor—to prove that there is a far wider measure of individual liberty than there was during the more critical days of the working class dictatorship.

The meaning of the relaxation of restrictions is NOT that the proletarian power is weakening but that it is growing stronger day by day—that it has a broader base of mass support and that sections of the population which were neutral or hostile during the earlier period now support the proletarian power without qualification. The general tendency in the Soviet Union is towards a broader democracy which will in turn "wither away." Only in periods of emergency, such as an armed attack by the imperialist nations, will there be a temporary halt in this direction. Socialism is being built in the Soviet Union, not only in the narrow sense of the socialization of industry but in the cultural field as well and together with the extension of the administrative machinery of the proletarian power is creating the finest sense of social responsibility that the world has ever seen.

What the tendency towards the extension of democracy to the widest possible masses of the population, beginning with the workers, portends, was explained by Lenin:

"Finally, only under Communism will the state become quite unnecessary, for there will be NO ONE to suppress—no one in the sense of a CLASS, in the sense of a systematic struggle with a definite section of the population... we know that the fundamental social cause of excesses which violate the rules of social life is the exploitation of the masses, their want and poverty. With the removal of this chief cause, excesses will inevitably begin to 'wither away.' We do not know how quickly and in what stages, but we know that they will be withering away. With their withering away, the state will also wither away."

And how will this come about? Not by a miracle but by a working class free to carve out its destiny in making over a whole world:

"Only in Communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has finally been broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no longer any classes (that is, when there is no difference between the members of society in respect of their social means of production), ONLY THEN does the state disappear AND ONE CAN SPEAK OF FREEDOM... freed from capitalist slavery, from the innumerable horrors, savagery, absurdities and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually BECOME ACCUSTOMED to the elementary rules of social life, known for centuries, repeated for thousands of years in sermons... without the SPECIAL APPARATUS for compulsion which is called the state."

The above passage, which read in its entirety is one of the most beautiful expressions in any language, should be memorized by every class-conscious worker. It gives the goal, the final goal of the Communist revolution.

Far from seeing a weakening of the revolution in the extension of democracy in the Soviet Union, it is the best guarantee of the unshakable strength of the proletarian power and an assurance, if any is needed, that the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, is driving straight down the path charted for it by Lenin—the most skillful wielder of the weapon of revolutionary Marxism.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE REVOLUTION

(Speech Delivered in the Chinese Commission of the Enlarged E. C. C. I. on November 30, 1926.)

BEFORE I enter into the question, I consider it necessary to say that I have not had at my disposal exhaustive material on the Chinese question such as would be necessary to unfold a complete picture of the Chinese revolution. I am, therefore, compelled to confine myself to a few general remarks of a fundamental nature which are directly con-

cerned with the question as to the main trend of the Chinese revolution. The theses of Comrade Petrov, the theses of Comrade Mif, two reports of Comrade Tang Ping Shan and the remarks of Comrades Rafe on the Chinese question are in my possession. In spite of their excellence, all these documents have in my opinion, the great defect that they evade a number of the fundamental questions of the revolution in China. I think that our attention should be above all directed to these defects, and for this reason my remarks will at the same time be of a polemical character.



Joseph Stalin

1. The Character of the Revolution in China. LENIN said that the Chinese would soon have their 1905. Some comrades took this as meaning that exactly what took place with us in Russia in 1905 would necessarily repeat itself in China. This is wrong. Lenin certainly did not say that the Chinese revolution would be a copy of the Russian revolution in 1905; he merely said that the Chinese would have their 1905. This means that, apart from the features which the Chinese revolution would have in common with the revolution in 1905, it would have its own specific peculiarities, which would stamp its special features on the whole revolution in China.

What are these peculiarities?

The first peculiarity is that the Chinese revolution as a bourgeois-democratic one is also a revolution for national freedom directed against the rule of foreign imperialism in China. This is the chief feature which distinguishes it from the revolution in Russia in 1905. The position is that the rule of imperialism in China expresses itself not only in

Another peculiarity of the Chinese revolution arises out of this peculiarity and that is that the national large bourgeoisie in China is extremely weak, much weaker than was the Russian bourgeoisie at the time of 1905. This is easy to understand. If the main threads of industry are gathered in the hands of foreign imperialists, the national large bourgeoisie of China cannot but be weak and backward. In this respect Comrade Mif is quite in the right when he remarks that the weakness of the national bourgeoisie in China is a characteristic symptom of the Chinese revolution. From this results that the part of initiator and guide of the Chinese revolution, the part of leader of the Chinese peasantry must inevitably get into the hands of the Chinese proletariat, which is better organized and more active than the Chinese bourgeoisie.

Neither should the third peculiarity of the Chinese revolution be overlooked; it is that, in addition to China, the Soviet Union exists and is developing, the revolutionary experience and help of which cannot but facilitate the fight of the Chinese proletariat against imperialism and against the feudal-medieval remains in China.

These are the fundamental peculiarities of the Chinese revolution which determine its character and its trend.

2. Imperialism and Imperialist Intervention in China.

THE first defect of the theses before us is that they avoid or underestimate the question of imperialist intervention in China. If we read the theses correctly, we might imagine that there is at present in China no actual imperialist intervention, that there is nothing but a struggle of the North against the South or of one group of generals against another group of generals. We are apt to understand under intervention a condition in which foreign troops march into Chinese territory and, if this does not take place, then there is no intervention. This is a serious error, comrades. Intervention is by no means exhausted by the entry of troops, and the entry of troops is by no means an essential characteristic of intervention. In the present circumstances of the revolutionary movement in capitalist countries, where the direct entry of foreign troops might rouse a number of protests and stir up conflict, intervention has assumed a more elastic character and a more masked form. In the present circumstances, imperialism prefers to intervene against the revolution by organizing civil war within the dependent country, by financing the counter-revolutionary forces against the revolution, by moral and financial support of its Chinese agents. The imperialists tried to represent the fights of Denikin and Koleschak, Yudenitch and Wrangel against the revolution in Russia as an exclusively internal struggle. But we all knew, and not we alone but the whole world knew, that these counter-revolutionary generals were backed by the imperialists of England and America, France and Japan, without whose support a serious

civil war would have been quite impossible in Russia. The same applies to China. The fight of Wu Pei-Fu and Sun Tehuang-Fang, Chang Tso Lin and Chang Tsun Chen against the revolution in China would be quite impossible were it not that the imperialists of all countries had inspired these counter-revolutionary generals and had supplied them with money, arms, instructors, "advisors," etc. How is the power of the Canton troops to be explained? By their having an ideal, a passionate enthusiasm, by their being inspired in their fight for liberation from imperialism, by their wanting to give China her freedom. How is the power of the counter-revolutionary generals to be explained? In that they are backed by the imperialists of all countries, the

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE



owners of all possible railways, concessions, factories, banks and business houses in China. For this reason it does not depend alone, it does not depend at any large extent on whether foreign troops enter the country, but on the support given to the imperialists of all countries to the Chinese counter-revolution. Intervention by using other people that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present.

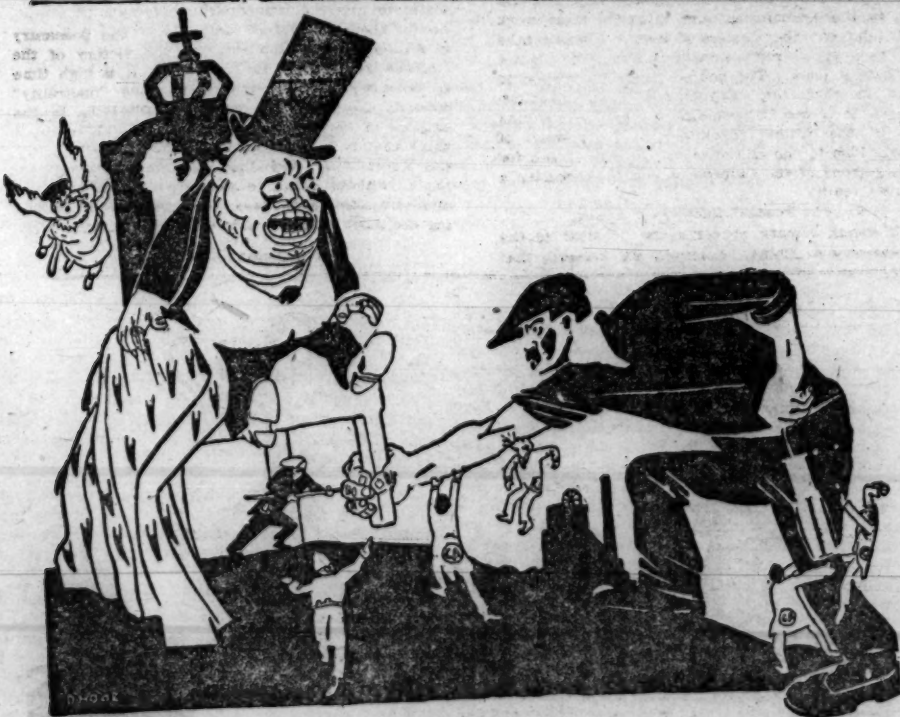
For these reasons imperialist intervention in China is an undoubted fact against which the point of the Chinese revolution is directed.

Anyone who eludes or undervalues imperialist intervention in China eludes or undervalues that which is most important and most essential.

It is said that the Japanese imperialists show certain amount of "good-will" towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. These are self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick with flattery, but that at times it is very easy to win them by kindness. This truth, spoken by Lenin should never be forgotten, comrades. In any case it is clear that the Japanese-American imperialists have pretty well understood the significance of the truth. For this reason we must make a definite distinction between friendliness and compliments dressed to the Canton people and the fact that imperialists, who distribute their friendliness so liberally, cling most desperately to "their" concessions and railways in China, from which they do wish to be "liberated" at any price.

3. The Revolutionary Army in China.

THE second mark in connection with the theses before us concerns the question of the revolutionary armies in China. The point is that the question of the army is evaded or undervalued in the theses. This is their second defect. The advance the Cantonese towards the North is generally regarded not as the growth of the Chinese revolution but as a fight of the Canton generals against Wu Pei-Fu and Sun Chuan Fang, as a fight for supremacy of one group of generals against another group of generals. This is a great mistake, comrades.



Pulling the Seat From Under the Boss

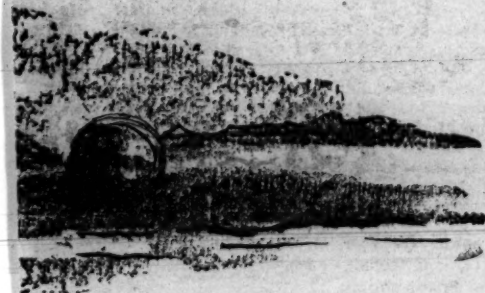
N IN CHINA

By Joseph Stalin

Revolutionary armies in China are the most important factor in the fight of the Chinese workers and peasants for their liberation. Is it then a mere coincidence that until May or June of this year the situation in China was regarded as the rule of the reaction which had set in after the defeat of Feng Yu Hsiang's army, but that in the summer of this year it was only necessary for the victorious Canton troops to advance northwards and occupy Hubei in order to change the picture fundamentally in favor of the revolution? No, it was not a coincidence; for the advance of the Canton troops meant a blow aimed at imperialism, a blow aimed at its agents in China, it meant the freedom of assembly, freedom of strikes, freedom of the press, freedom of coalition for all the revolutionary elements in China in general and for the workers in particular. In this lies the peculiarity and the greatest importance of the revolutionary army in China.

In former times, in the 18th and 19th century, revolutions began in such a way that usually the people rose, for the greater part unarmed or badly armed, and encountered the army of the old regime. They made every effort to break up this army or at least to win it over as far as possible to their side. This was the typical form of the revolutionary explosions of the past. The same thing occurred with us in Russia in 1905. In China things developed on different lines. In China, it is not the unarmed people against the troops of their own government, but the armed people in the form of its revolutionary army. In China, armed revolution is fighting against armed counter-revolution. This is one of the peculiarities and one of the advantages of the Chinese revolution. This also explains the special significance of the revolutionary army in China.

It is therefore a reprehensible defect of the theses before us that they underestimate the revolutionary armies.



In consequence of this, however, the Chinese Communists ought to devote special attention to work in the army.

First of all the Chinese Communists must use every means in their power to intensify political work in the army and must succeed in making the army a real and model support of the ideas of the Chinese revolution. This is particularly necessary at the present moment because the Canton troops are being joined by all kinds of generals who have nothing in common with the Kuomintang, who join as a force which overthrows the enemies of the Chinese people and who, by joining the Canton troops, introduce disintegration into the army. It is only possible to neutralize such "allies" or to turn them into genuine adherents of the Kuomintang by intensifying the political work and by organizing revolutionary control over them. Unless this is done, the army may get into a most difficult position.

Secondly, the Chinese revolutionaries, including the Communists, must make a special study of military questions, they must not regard military questions as something of secondary importance, for military questions in China are at present the most important factor in the Chinese revolution. The Communists, must, with this object in view, study militarism in order to advance gradually and to be able to occupy some leading post or other in the revolutionary army. This will guarantee that the revolutionary army of China will follow the right path, will keep its eye steadily fixed on its aim. Unless this is carried out, it is inevitable that there would be vacillations in the army.

These are the tasks which the Chinese Communist Party has to fulfill with regard to the question of the revolutionary army.

4. The Character of the Future Power in China. The third remark concerns the fact that, in the theses, the question as to the character of the future revolutionary power in China is hardly dealt with at all or altogether disregarded. Comrade Mif, his credit, has closely approached this question in his thesis. But, when he was on the threshold of it, he failed to carry it out to the end, as though he had been frightened and did not dare to go further. Comrade Mif believes that the future revolutionary power in China will be a power of the revolutionary petty bourgeoisie under the leadership of the proletariat. What does this mean? At the time of the

February revolution in 1917, the Mensheviks and social revolutionaries were also petty bourgeois parties and to a certain extent revolutionaries. Does this mean that the future revolutionary power in China will be a social revolutionary Menshevik power? No, it does not mean this. Why? Because the social-revolutionary Menshevik power was an imperialist power, while the future revolutionary power in China must be an anti-imperialist power. This is the fundamental difference. The MacDonald government was actually a "labor" power but it was at the same time imperialist, for it was based on the maintenance of England's imperialist power, for instance in India and Egypt. As compared with the MacDonald government, the future revolutionary power in China will have the advantage that it will be an anti-imperialist power. What is important is not the bourgeois-democratic character of the Canton government which forms the nucleus of the future pan-Chinese revolutionary power; the most important thing is that this power is an anti-imperialist power and can be nothing else, that every advance of this power is a blow aimed at world-imperialism and is therefore a stroke in favor of the revolutionary world movement. Lenin was right when he said that, if in former times, before the beginning of the epoch of the world revolution, national movements for freedom were part of the general democratic movement, now, after the victory of the Soviet revolution in Russia, and since the beginning of the epoch of world revolution, national movements for freedom are part of the proletarian world revolution.

This peculiarity was not taken into consideration by Comrade Mif.

I believe that the future revolutionary power in China will, in its character, resemble the power which was spoken of in our country in 1905, i. e., a dictatorship of the proletariat and the peasantry, but with the distinguishing feature that it will be predominantly an anti-imperialist power. It will be a power of transition to a non-capitalist, or, to be more exact, to a socialist development of China.

This is the direction in which the revolution in China is likely to develop. This path of development which the revolution will follow, will be facilitated by three circumstances; firstly in that the point of the revolution in China, as a national revolution for freedom will be directed against imperialism and its agents in China, secondly in that the large bourgeoisie in China is weak, weaker than the national bourgeoisie was in Russia in 1905, which facilitates the hegemony of the proletariat, the leadership of the proletarian party as against the Chinese peasantry; thirdly, in that the revolution in China will develop in circumstances which make it possible to make use of the experience and the aid of the victorious revolution in the Soviet Union.

Whether this method will with certainty lead to victory, depends on many circumstances. One thing is clear, that it is the chief duty of the Chinese Communists to fight to prepare the way for the development of the Chinese revolution.

From this we may conclude what is the chief task of the Chinese Communists in the question of their relations to the Kuomintang and to the future revolutionary power in China. It is said that the Chinese Communists ought to secede from the Kuomintang. This is pure folly, comrades. It would be the greatest mistake for the Chinese Communists to leave the Kuomintang. The whole course of the Chinese revolution, its character, its prospects, undoubtedly indicate that the Chinese Communists ought to remain in the Kuomintang and intensify their work in it. But can the Chinese Communist Party take part in the future revolutionary government? It not only can, it must. The course of the revolution in China, its character, its prospects, speak eloquently in favor of the Chinese Communist Party taking part in the future revolutionary government of China. This is one of the necessary guarantees for the hegemony of the Chinese proletariat becoming a concrete reality.

5. The Peasant Question in China.

The fourth remark concerns the question of the peasantry in China. Comrade Mif believes that



Tan Yen Kai, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of People's Government.

we ought at once to issue the slogan of the formation of soviets, of peasant soviets, in the open country. I believe that this is a mistake. Comrade Mif is in too great a hurry. It is out of the question to form soviets in the country and to leave out the industrial centers in China. The question of organizing soviets in the Chinese industrial centers, however, has not yet been raised. Furthermore, we must not forget that the soviets cannot be considered independently of their connection with the whole situation. It would only be possible to organize soviets, let us say peasant soviets, if China were passing through a period of a flourishing peasant movement which would break down the old power and create a new one, under the assumption that the industrial centers of China had already broken down the barrier and entered on the phase of forming a soviet power. Can it be said that the Chinese peasantry or the Chinese revolution as a whole has already entered on this phase? No, it cannot be said. It is therefore trying to outpace evolution to speak of soviets at the present time. At the present moment, we must not raise the question of soviets, but of the formation of peasant committees; I mean committees, elected by the peasants, which are capable of formulating the fundamental demands of the peasantry and of taking all the necessary measures for realizing these demands by revolutionary methods. These peasant committees should form the axis round which the revolution in the village can unfold.

I know that there are people amongst the adherents of the Kuomintang and even among the Chinese Communists who do not consider it possible to let loose the revolution in the village lest the enlistment of the peasantry in the revolution should disrupt the united front against imperialism. This is the greatest error. The anti-imperialist front in China will be all the stronger and more powerful the more quickly and thoroughly the Chinese peasantry is persuaded to join in the revolution. The authors of the theses, especially Comrades Tan Ping Shan and Rades are perfectly right when they maintain that the immediate satisfaction of a number of the most urgent demands of the peasantry is an essential preliminary for the victory of the Chinese revolution. In my opinion, it is high time to do away with the indifference and "neutrality" towards the peasantry which is noticeable in the activity of certain elements of the Kuomintang. I think that both the Communist Party of China and the Kuomintang, including the Canton government ought, without delay, to pass from words to deeds and immediately to raise the question of satisfying the most vital demands of the peasantry. What

(Continued on page 6)



Chinese revolutionists having a good time burying the imperialists.

The Prospects of the Revolution in China

(Continued from page 5)

prospects open up in this respect and up to what limits an advance can and should be made—that depends on the course of the revolution. I think that it should finally be carried as far as the nationalization of the land. In any case we cannot dispense with the slogan of the nationalization of the land.

What path should be pursued by the Chinese revolutionaries in order to mobilize for the revolution the peasantry of China which numbers many millions?

I think that in present circumstances there are only three alternatives.

The first way is that of forming peasant committees and of introducing Chinese revolutionaries into them in order to influence the peasantry. (Interjection: "And the peasant leagues?") I believe that the peasant leagues will group themselves round the peasant committees or that the peasant leagues will turn into peasant committees possessing this or that competence which is necessary in order to carry through the demands of the peasants. This way has already been discussed, but this way is not enough. It would be ridiculous to suppose that the number of revolutionaries is sufficient to carry this out. The population of China is roughly 400 millions. Of these 350 millions are Chinese, and more than nine-tenths of them are peasants. It is a great mistake to assume that a few tens of thousands of Chinese revolutionaries are enough to permeate this ocean of the peasantry. Well then, we must seek other ways.

The second way is that of influencing the peasantry through the apparatus of the new national revolutionary power. It cannot be doubted that in the newly liberated provinces a new power will

wards the Kuomintang and towards the revolution in China as a whole, depends in the first place on the behavior of the revolutionary army, on its behavior towards the peasantry and towards the landowners, on its readiness to help the peasants. If we bear in mind that there are doubtful elements in plenty which have joined the revolutionary army in China, that these elements may alter the aspect of the army for the worse, we shall understand the great importance of the political aspect of the army and, so to speak, of its peasant policy in the eyes of the peasants. For this reason the Communists and the Chinese revolutionaries as a whole must take all possible measures to neutralize the elements in the army which are hostile to the peasants, to preserve the revolutionary spirit in the army and to direct things in such a way that the army helps the peasants and mobilizes them for the revolution. It is said that the revolutionary army in China is welcomed with open arms, but that later, after it has established itself, there is a certain disillusionment. The same thing happened with us in the Soviet Union during the civil war. This is explained by the fact that the army, when it has liberated new provinces and established itself in them, is compelled to maintain itself in some way or other at the expense of the population of the district. We Soviet revolutionaries, usually succeeded in making up for these disadvantages by endeavoring to help the peasants against the landowners by means of the army. It is essential that the Chinese revolutionaries should also learn to make up for these disadvantages by carrying out a correct peasant policy with the help of the army.

These are the methods and the points of contact through which it will be possible to carry out a correct peasant policy in China.

6. The Proletariat and the Hegemony of the Proletariat in China.

THE fifth remark concerns the question of the Chinese proletariat. It seems to me that in the theses sufficient emphasis has not been laid on the role of the Chinese working class and its importance. Comrade Rades asks: Towards whom should the Chinese Communists orientate—towards the left or the center of the Kuomintang? A strange question. I believe that the Chinese Communists should orientate themselves according to the proletariat and to those who are active in the freedom movement in China and in the end according to the revolution. Only then will the question be put in the right way. I know that among the Chinese Communists there are comrades who do not approve of strikes of workers for improving their material and legal position, and who dissuade the workers from striking. (Interjection: That happened in Canton and Shanghai). This was a great mistake, comrades; it was a serious underestimate of the role and of the specific gravity of the proletariat in China. This should be recorded in the theses as a decidedly negative phenomenon. It would be a great mistake should the Chinese Communists not take advantage of the present favorable situation to help the workers to improve their material and legal position, even though it be through strikes. Why in all conscience, have we a revolution in China? A proletariat which allows its members to be beaten and ill-treated by the agents of imperialism when they are on strike, cannot be a leader. This medieval abuse must be abolished so that the sense of power and the sense of its own dignity may be strengthened amongst the Chinese proletariat and that it may thus be made fit to hold the hegemony in the revolution. Unless this takes place, a victory of the revolution in China is not to be thought of. For this reason the economic and legal demands of the working class in China, which aim at a serious improvement of its situation, must be given the place they deserve in the theses. (Comrade MM: they are spoken of in the theses). Yes indeed, they are spoken of in the theses, but unfortunately these demands are not sufficiently emphasized.

7. The Question of the Young People in China.

THE sixth remark concerns the question of the young people in China. Strange that this question is not considered in the theses, for the question of the young people is at present of first-class importance. This question is, it is true, referred to in a part of Tan Ping Shan's report, but unfortunately it is not sufficiently emphasized. The question of the young people is at present of first-class importance in China. The young people at the universities (revolutionary students), the young workers, the young peasants—all of them form a force which might drive the revolution forward with giant strides, if the young people were brought under the ideological and political influence of the Kuomintang. It must be borne in mind that there are none who experience the oppression of imperialism so deeply and so vividly, none who feel so sharply and so painfully the necessity of fighting against oppression, as the young people in China. This circumstance should be taken into consideration in every respect by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese revolutionaries in order to bring about an intensification of work among the young people throughout the country. Youth must also have its place in the theses on the Chinese question.



The Lion Feels the Chinese Lash.

8. A Few Final Conclusions.

I SHOULD like to draw two final conclusions—with regard to the fight against imperialism in China and with regard to the peasant question.

There can be no doubt that the Chinese Communists will now no longer confine themselves to demanding the abolition of the unequal treaties. Even a counter-revolutionary like Chan Suen Lyan now advocates this demand. It is obvious that the Chinese Communist Party must go further. It must make the question of the nationalization of the railways its aim. This is necessary, and things must be directed towards that end. A further aim must be that of the nationalization of the most important factories. This raises above all the question of the nationalization of those undertakings whose owners have distinguished themselves by special hostility and special aggressiveness towards the Chinese people.

Further, the peasant question must be promoted by combining it with the prospect of the revolution in China. In my opinion, the final aim of the whole matter must be the nationalization of the land.

Everything else is a matter of course.

To a Boss

This hatred for your class and kind
Is strange and terrible to me,
It never knows satiety,
And night or day nor lets me be,
This hatred for your class and kind
Is strange and terrible to me.

Against your own my strength would press
In anger burning me to dust,
Awakening such consuming lust
My wanton hands must grip you—must—
And break you, crush you, with the zest
Of anger burning me to dust.

O you so fat and sleek to view,
To whom all profits now accrue,
While slaves go hungry, gaunt and lean,
What does this burning hatred mean,
Unquenchable, within my breast,
Bidding you conquered, dispossessed?
—Henry George Weiss.

Hay Bales' Cartoons

are missing this week due to a clerical oversight. They will appear as usual next week in the usual place.



A Product of Capitalist Civilization



The Peace of Versailles
—From Russian Paper

arise after the pattern of the Canton government. It cannot be doubted that this power and the apparatus of this power will have to satisfy the most urgent demands of the peasantry, if it wishes to advance the revolution. The task of the Communists and of the revolutionaries in China altogether is to penetrate into the apparatus of this new power, to bring this apparatus nearer to the masses of peasants and to help the peasant masses to satisfy their most urgent demands by means of this apparatus, whether it be by expropriating the landowners of their land, or by reducing taxation and rents—whatever the circumstances demand.

The third way is that of influencing the peasantry through the revolutionary army. I have already spoken of the extraordinary importance of the revolutionary army in the Chinese revolution. The revolutionary army of China is the force which first penetrates into the new provinces, which first becomes known amongst the bulk of the peasantry, and by which the peasant forms his opinion of the new power, of its good or bad qualities. The attitude of the peasantry towards the new power, to-



A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"WE'RE IN THE NAVY NOW."

Hear ye! All ye gullible, hear ye! "We're in the Navy Now" is not the funniest picture of the year. This solemn statement about a funny picture is made after thoughtful deliberation, accurate counting of laughs and weighing all evidence appended hereto.

And yet, we feel that with four bits to spare this picture showing at the McVickers wouldn't be a bad investment. Wallace Beery is a prize fighter and prize dumb-bell, whose equally dumb manager is played by Raymond Hatton. Beery particularly is a dead-ringer for the numerous heavy nannies that pass as prize fighters. If you have spent any time around a gymnasium you'll appreciate the acting. Chester Conklin has a minor part of little importance.

The subtitles are snappy enough to entitle the writer to be put in electric lights as a co-star. You can't expect us to tell you the plot of a slap-stick comedy. It's about war and of course our dumb hero catches a German spy. They all do and they all get medals. The whole business is not designed to discourage recruiting for the navy altho the dignity of the navy also is subject to an occasional pot-shot of ridicule. However since you have not joined yet despite the premium of a free trip around the world (scrubbing decks) you're not likely to join after seeing this picture.

As a whole it is a little overdone, slightly long-winded, just a bit too clever—but you'll laugh alright. And you'll laugh often. Especially when you see Beery in a prizefight in which he gets hit just once, after which the sub-title tells us—"He was out all night without going anywhere."

—W. C.

ALASKAN ADVENTURES.

Just a word on this scenic. For the first time we have heard an audience applaud a travel picture. Capt. Robertson and Art Young (not our great cartoonist), one of them a champion with a bow and arrow, make over a year's trip by all conveyance available thru Alaska. They have photographed the natural wonders of the country: Yukon river, ice break-ups in the spring, the salmon run, animal life, midnight sun and other things. It's a beautiful job, an interesting one and as a whole, one of the best educational pictures we have ever seen. We should have more of these.



picture "Twinkles," a story of the London Limehouse district, at the Chicago theater.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.

It will be interesting to watch how the producers will guess "What the public wants" in the case of the Russian movie actress Natalie Barrache, recently arrived. She has been re-christened. Natalie Barrache is now Natli Barr. If they will only give her the stories to act in which have almost ruined Pola Negri as an actress, the thing will be complete. In the meantime Natalie, beg pardon, Natli, is being cast in "a romantic dramatic role" by the First National Pictures.



Lois Wilson co-starring with Estelle Taylor and Ricardo Cortez in the new film, "New York" at the Oriental.

"NEW YORK."

There is this in its favor: the cast includes Lois Wilson, Ricardo Cortez, Estelle Taylor (Jack's wife) "Skeets" Gallagher and one or two other actors of ability.

And then they put this capable troupe thru a story a blurb tells us is: "A song writer's romance with a society helress. Jazz songs and millionaires tangled by fate." (Oh ye Gods, who supervises movies when, oh, when will we hear the last of Irving Berlin's marriage?)

The story is cut on an ancient pattern and hasn't been changed since Columbus wore short pants. The hero repeatedly tells his sweetie his low birth on the East Side of New York doesn't make him good enough for her. But she has different ideas. Despite complications which are finally untangled, her diagnosis is correct.

Honesty and noble ambition win out in the end. Gods, good—and the picture is terrible.

Lois Wilson particularly, and the rest of the troupe also, do all that the story allows. That means nothing. There is only this consolation you can get at the Oriental theater in Chicago where the show is on exhibition: the Paul Ash show is particularly good this week. And this isn't consolation. It's a treat.

A DOZEN IN BRIEF.
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT—Gilbert does a handsome combination of athletic Fairbanks and passionate Valentino.
THE BETTER 'OLE—It is. With the Vitaphone (Woods).
WHAT PRICE GLORY?—We'll tell you: high priced—but worth it. (Garrick).
THE SCARLET LETTER—A good picture of a bad girl.
THE BLONDE SAINT—A bad picture of a good girl.
PARADISE—Far from it.
FAUST—Jannings, the little devil.
THE WINNING OF BARBARA WORTH—Horses!—on the desert.
THE BLACK PIRATE—Fairbanks on the high seas in colors.
THE TEMPTRESS—I'll say she is! Greta Garbo (Uptown).
LONDON—Vote no!
BREAKING CHAINS—Yes—by all means!



Victor McLaglen as Capt. Flag in "What Price Glory"

THE THEATER

THE WORKERS' DRAMA LEAGUE By MAX GELTMAN.

THE Workers' Drama League, characterized as the "first proletarian theater in America" is situated in the finest part of Greenwich Village. At 64 Washington Square it enjoys the distinction of being bounded on the west by the Provincetown Playhouse, on the north by Washington Square Park, on the east by New York University and on the south by what most characterizes the Village—its eating places. Enough of the external physical aspects of the league. What is the league doing? What does it intend to do?

The Workers' Drama League has just presented, as its initial production of its first reorganized season, "The Biggest Boob in the World," a fantastic melodrama of workers' life, by the young German writer, Karl Wittfogel, who may be remembered by readers of this magazine as the one who wrote the article on Bernard Shaw. The show was a tremendous success. It was shown three times at the Church of All Nations in New York. At the conclusion of the third performance requests came in to have the show performed in various parts of the city and Passaic. The play will be shown in Passaic sometime in January.

The Workers' Drama League is an organization made up entirely of workers in its "acting" body. That is all its actors are workers at various trades. For its realization as a true proletarian theater it uses professional people closely connected with the radical left movement of the country. On its executive committee are

such people as Michael Gold, Florence Rauh, Low Lozowich, Low Hartman, I. Tarnapol, Hugo Gellert and Harbor Allen. The director who made possible "The Biggest Boob in the World" is Jasper Deeter. Mr. Deeter is also directing the Provincetown Playhouse and Brookwood Labor College.

The league's plans for the future are many. It is already preparing production of Upton Sinclair's "Singing Jailbirds." The play will be produced some time in February. Another play it intends producing this year is Bunchi Friedman's "Miners."

But just merely the production of plays is not the only purpose of the Workers' Drama League. The league must spread its ideas not only from the acting stage, but also from the lecture platform. In intra-production periods, the league is planning a series of lectures on the theater from a sociological aspect. Some of the lecturers whom it has already invited for the purpose are V. F. Calverton, Michael Gold, L. Lozowich and H. W. L. Dana.

The most ambitious undertaking yet attempted by the league will be the holding of a symposium, the subject of which shall be, "Is a Workers' Theater Possible in America?" Many of the biggest actors on Broadway, playwrights, critics, directors and scenic artists will be asked to participate. This symposium (with the help of a few philanthropic comrades—address all checks payable to the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Square South, New York City.) should be held some time in February. This ought surely to prove one of the most interesting intellectual events of the new year.

Tell It to the Marines

By ADRY WOLFF

Uncle Sam's the benefactor
Of weaker nations; their protector
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

Uncle Sam has no intention
Of any kind of intervention
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

Not at all imperialistic
Uncle Sam is altruistic
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!

Uncle Sam is the good plain people
Not Wall Street of the golden steeples
Ha, ha,
Tell it to the Marines!



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A FAIRY TALE
By Charmion Oliver,
San Francisco, Cal.

A minister in our neighborhood said to his congregation one Sunday that the only place where the teachings of Christ were ever put into practice is Soviet Russia! Now what do you think happened when he said that? The congregation got up and gave him three cheers!

NOTE:
If you don't like this for a fairy tale you might use it as a "Bug House Fable."

Alright Charmion, this will do for either one. Send us in some more.



THE POLICE AND PASSAIC

By LEO SONKIN,
Chicago Spartacus Group
The famous textile strike in which the workers fight is the cloth makers' Great fight against the fakers.

The bosses thought they'd scare the workers
By using the policemen
But the workers were no shirkers
And fought them back again.

Altho the capitalist rules
The workers are no fools
They'll fight and fight
Till victory is bright.

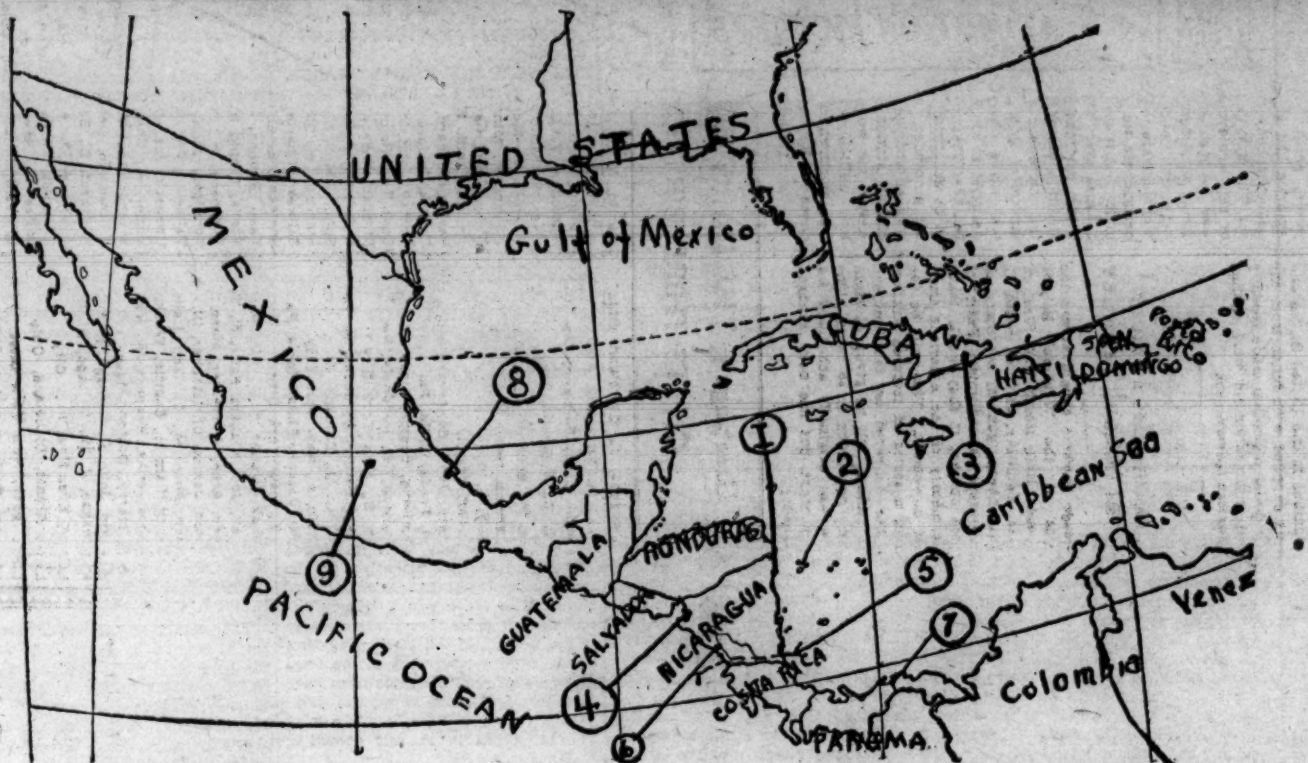
COOLISH CAL
By Henry Sampo-
linsky, Grand Rapids, Mich.

In a little Vermont village
Some forty years ago,
Lived a boy named Calvin Coolidge.
Now a great foe of the working class
As all wise workers know.

He went thru Amherst College
And president he became
Because he served his masters
Who bought for him his fame.

Good boy Henry.
You're not a great poet yet but you have the right idea.
Come again! And hey, Hank, where are all the rest of the Grand Rapids Pioneers?

What Wall Street Wants In Latin America



By THURBER LEWIS.

Map by Thurber Lewis.

THE above map shows the disposition of United States strength in the Caribbean and Central America.

(1) Shows Puerto Cabezas, the headquarters of the liberal rebels under Dr. Sacasa. United States marines were landed here to hamper Sacasa's movements against the puppet President Diaz who is beleaguered in the capital, Managua (6) by the rebels. Later, the entire east coast of the country was blockaded by Admiral Latimer's fleet to prevent munitions and also food, from reaching the liberals.

(2), (3) and (4), respectively show the Corn Is-

lands, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and Fonseca Bay, Nicaragua, in all three of which places, the United States has naval bases for the protection of the Panama Canal (7). There is a general mobilization of naval forces at Guantanamo at present. If the United States attacks Mexico, the first place to be occupied will be Vera Cruz, (8) her most important port, which was occupied by U. S. troops in 1914. (9) shows Mexico City, for which Vera Cruz is the port.

The strategic positions held by the United States in this region as shown above prove how ridiculous the charge is that Mexico "threatens" the Panama

Canal, itself strongly fortified. There are now 15 first class ships of war and 5,000 landing troops on both coasts of Nicaragua. They are not there for use solely against the small army of rebels who are fighting to regain the country from the American tool, Diaz, altho they are doing this as well. There is no doubt that Admiral Latimer's large force (being reinforced every day) is in Caribbean waters to intimidate Mexico and for possible use against that country if Washington so orders. There are more marines and blue-jackets off the coast of Nicaragua now than there are troops in the ill-equipped armies of both Sacasa and Diaz.

The Story of Leather Gloves

By Joel Shomaker

LONG while ago there was war in the United States. It was known as the War of the Rebellion. It was a struggle between armed forces of the North and the South. The cause of the trouble was human slavery. The Negro was bought and sold as a living chattel. So the people of the North fought the people of the South to maintain the union of states and set the black man free.

Abraham Lincoln became the hero of the nineteenth century. He was president of the United States, and issued the famous emancipation proclamation. His acts were sustained. The colored man received the gift of citizenship. He was granted all the rights and privileges and insured protection to life and property. The slavery question was settled. The Negro was free—to be lynched. But the twentieth century has the problem of setting the white man free.

THE worker was the real man in the war on human slavery. The manufacturers of the North objected to the competition of manufacturers of the South. It was claimed that employed labor was more expensive than owned labor. The capitalists of the North argued that they could not compete with similar operators of the South because of the difference in cost of hired men and chattel slaves.

When the Civil War ended real competition was introduced. The manufacturers tried to put the best material in the hands of competent workmen to produce the best finished articles. The cloth was all wool, all cotton or all silk. There was nothing just as good. The consuming public did not have to choose between the real and the substitute. The word imitation was unknown. We generally refer to that period as the time when men were honest.

IN the second year of the Civil War I came to the earth. My parents were poor farmers. They lived in the clay hills of Kentucky. Their money crop was tobacco. Once a year we could buy boots made of real leather. Our horses worked in leather harness. If it was leather we knew the product of the factory was good. It was guaranteed to last long and wear well. We did not have fellowship dealers for revenue only in those days.

Long while ago I grew to manhood and located in the West. When free homesteads became scarce men began to build towns and cities. Capitalism took possession of industry. The dollar was the accepted god of commerce. Competition gave way

to trusts and combinations. Prices for raw materials went down. Labor had to fight for just compensation. Sales prices of finished products went up to the limit of profiteering.

ABOUT one year in ten I saw some evidence of prosperity. In that year I could sometimes afford to buy a suit of clothes. It was during one of those fat periods that my folks decided to remember my birthday with a present. The gift selected was a pair of gloves. So I was escorted to a dealer in leather goods. The clerk was one of those high school retail selling boys. He gave me one of his class smiles and displayed the gloves.

"They are all leather," the youthful merchant suggested.

"But the price is too much for leather," I retorted.

"You know leather is leather nowadays," said the boy, while a line of wisdom creased his brow.

"I know leather is leather but why ask so much for leather gloves?" I quickly shot back at the boy in training.

"The old farmers get big prices for their hides," he replied, as he straightened up and relieved his pointed shoulders.

"Say boy, the farmers are not shipping many hides. They do not care to get freight bills from

the buyers," I quickly volunteered the information. "Labor costs a lot. You know the unions must have big money for glovemakers," the little fellow suggested, while the boss listened in from the back end of the shop.

"Well, I'll take the gloves," I announced as the boy began to breathe more freely. "But, young fellow, listen to this. Have your boss give you another line of talk. I am an old newspaperman, I know a thing or two about the farmers and the union workers, who make gloves."

"I am listening," the boy whispered, as one eye turned a corner, to get a fair glimpse of the head storeman.

"The cost of the raw material and the union labor used in making those gloves would not amount to ten per cent of the retail selling price. It is not the rich old farmer nor the high paid union worker that gets the big slice of bacon, but the manufacturers, distributors and retailers that take the whole hog."

The gloves were almost without value to me. They were made to sell not to wear. The animal from whose hide the gloves were cut had suffered much poverty, for cracks opened and holes appeared in less than a month. My gloves were not worth pocket space.

Can You Not Hear?

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS

They deem because the days in seeming quiet
Pass by with laggard feet,
Because there is no red rebellious riot
To tumult all the street,
That there is peace betwixt their class and ours,
That with this endless toil we are content,
That in its lair, divided, slovenly covers,
Shackled, bespent.

But listen close—can you not hear the rumble
As of volcanic forces underground,
Where in the hives of work, the meek, the humble
Go round and round?
Can you not hear the groaning and complaining
Of little children in the noisome mills?
Can you not feel the social structure straining
Under the pace that kills?



HIS LAST MEAL.

The prison director asked the criminal, whose execution was to take place next morning: "What do you want for supper? You are allowed to eat and drink what and as much as you want."

"What a pity," the murderer replied. "If you had only asked me that three months ago! Then the murder would not have taken place!"